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**County Council of the Parts of Lindsey  
Lincolnshire**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**County Medical Officer of Health**  
**FOR THE YEAR**  
**1934**

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**W. S. H. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
County Medical Officer of Health**



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Lincolnshire**

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**County Medical Officer of Health**

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## PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Alderman S. GRAY, Chairman.

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„ W. VARLOW	„ F. H. ROACH
„ H. S. BURKINSHAW	„ A. G. E. SMITH
„ ADA CROFT BAKER	„ C. F. EVERATT
„ L. H. GOUNDRY	„ S. WILD
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„ W. H. ALLISON	„ J. C. BAKER
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„ R. A. THOMPSON	

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„ W. LACEY	Coun. T. LOBLEY „ H. MOUNTAIN

### Representing Lindsey Insurance Committee :—

Mr. L. W. BAILEY	Mr. J. W. HARRISON
	Mrs. R. ALFORD

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Alderman ADA CROFT BAKER, Chairman.

The members for the time being of the Public Health and Housing Committee of the Council and the following non-members of the Council :—

Mrs. W. H. RAWNSLEY	Mrs. S. J. TURNER
„ K. HORNSBY	Miss I. G. EVELEIGH
„ E. AMCOTTS	Mrs. D. WILDSMITH
Miss E. GRAY	

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„ F. ROSE	Coun. H. SUTTON
„ G. E. BACON	„ S. WILD
„ W. MALTBY	„ W. HUNT
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„ T. M. WHEAT	„ M. WINTRINGHAM
„ A. E. DUNHAM	„ E. B. HOOPER
Ald. W. LACEY	

*Ex-Officio Members :—*

Ald. The Rt. Hon. the LORD HENEAGE	Ald. W. VARLOW
„ J. FORRESTER	„ ADA CROFT BAKER
	„ S. GRAY

*Non-Members of the County Council :—*

Mr. J. SMITH	The Rev. H. S. B. JOLLYE
Mrs. E. LOCKING	Mrs. E. WARD
Mrs. A. LEFLEY	Miss E. GRAY
Capt. A. D. CROOKES	Mr. J. T. HOULDEN

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

*(a) Whole-time*

*County Medical Officer of Health :—*

W. S. H. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Deputy County Medical Officer of Health :—*

A. T. BRUNYATE, M.D., D.P.H.

*Assistant County Medical Officers :—*

JOHN EDWARD GAINS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

W. T. HENDERSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

JAMES HAY CLARKE, M.A., M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

WILLIAM B. STOTT, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H. (Resigned 31st July, 1934.)  
 JOHN C. MACARTNEY, M.D., D.P.H.  
 WILLIAM J. KERRIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.  
 JAMES R. W. HAY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 20th August, 1934.)  
 GERTRUDE D. MACLAREN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
 VIOLET B. TULLOCH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 26th August, 1934.)  
 ELIZABETH F. M. CLARK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 19th May, 1934.)  
 ANNIE C. EASTERBROOK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 19th May, 1934.)  
 J. IRENE ROSIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 10th September, 1934.)

*Dental Surgeons :—*

HENRY KINNEAR OVEY, L.D.S.  
 ANNABEL K. S. WADDELL, L.D.S. (Resigned 31st August, 1934.)  
 KATHLEEN F. GARSIDE, L.D.S.  
 GEORGE H. TAPPER, L.D.S.  
 A. PATRICIA RYAN, L.D.S. (Appointed 1st September, 1934.)

*Superintendent Health Visitor and Inspector of Midwives :—*

Miss C. M. REYNOLDS.

*Health Visitors :—*

Miss E. JENKINSON	Miss L. TOWNSEND
„ V. WALKER	„ G. FAIRHEAD
„ C. CLARKE	„ E. BUCKLEY
„ M. WALLER	„ M. RICHARDSON
„ F. HERBERT	Mrs. C. SMITH
„ A. GREEN	Miss N. HINCH
„ T. GUINAN	Mrs. F. BULL
„ L. LANGTON	Miss K. COHEN
„ V. ROGERS	„ M. TAYLOR
„ E. CLARKE	„ A. E. BICKERDIKE
Mrs. J. SHEPHERD	„ K. HARRISON
Miss H. FISHER	„ F. HUDSON
„ L. ROSE	„ L. MALEY
„ E. N. SMITH	„ E. MAW
Mrs. S. TURNER	„ A. S. WOOLFORD
Miss M. POUND	

*Infectious Diseases Nurses :—*

Miss J. McNEIL	Miss W. LAWRENCE
Miss E. JONES (part-time)	

*Orthopædic Nurses :—*

Miss B. I. BAUSOR	Miss M. A. RILEY
-------------------	------------------

*Dental Attendants :—*

Miss B. HUSSEY	Miss R. WHITE
Mrs. J. BRIGGS	,, B. M. GIBBINS

*Chief Clerk :—*

Mr. HORACE LEE

*(b) Other Officers discharging duties for the Authority :—*  
*CONSULTANTS :—**Maternity and Child Welfare :—*

R. B. PURVES, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.  
 L. P. STEPHEN, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.  
 S. S. RENDALL, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
 W. M. SHEPHERD, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.  
 F. H. ROTHERHAM, M.B., L.S.A.

*Ophthalmic :—*

C. F. EMINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.  
 T. H. CRESSWELL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O. (Oxon.)  
 W. GORDON DAVIDSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.  
 H. SUGDEN VIVIAN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S.

*Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases :—*

J. J. RAINFORTH, F.R.C.S.E.

*Venereal Diseases :—*

A. S. PLANT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Orthopædic Surgeon :—*

EDWARD JOCELYN BILCLIFFE, F.R.C.S.E. (Part-time)

*Medical Officer, Caistor Institution for Defectives :—*

J. A. HOUSTON, M.B., Ch.B.

*Public Analyst :—*

ALEXANDER H. M. MUTER, F.I.C., F.C.S.

*Veterinary Officers :—*

J. W. BEAUMONT, M.R.C.V.S.  
 A. J. HINES, M.R.C.V.S.  
 W. W. LANG, M.R.C.V.S.  
 E. PORTER-SMITH, M.R.C.V.S.  
 J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.V.S.  
 J. A. SHAW, M.R.C.V.S.  
 R. SWABY, M.R.C.V.S.  
 J. S. S. WOODROW, M.R.C.V.S.  
 JOHN MACDONALD, M.R.C.V.S.  
 GERALD WATKINS, M.R.C.V.S.

*Medical Officers employed under the Public Assistance Committee :—**(a) in Institutions :—*

Brigg .. ..	R. E. HOLME, M.B., B.S.
Louth .. ..	F. LAUGHTON SMITH, M.D.
Gainsborough ..	N. MOXON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Spilsby .. ..	L. T. DEAN, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S.
Horncastle (Children's Homes)	J. V. BUCHANAN, M.B., Ch.B.

*(b) as District Medical Officers :*

There are 56 District Medical Officers employed. Owing to deaths and resignations a number of changes occurred in the personnel of the district medical staff, particulars of which are as follows :—

*No. 2 (Epworth) District.*

Dr. A. F. MESSITER, Resigned 31st July, 1934.	Dr. A. M. McGREGOR, Epworth, appointed temporary, 1st August, 1934.
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*No. 3 (Crowle) District.*

Dr. W. H. M. ALEXANDER, Died 22nd August, 1934.	Dr. R. G. M. ALEXANDER, Crowle, appointed temporary, 23rd August, 1934.
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*No. 21 (Grainsby) District.*

Dr. J. DIXON, Resigned 30th September, 1934.	Dr. A. M. EDWARDS, North Thoresby, appointed tem- porary, 1st October, 1934.
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*No. 33 (Scotter) District.*

Dr. T. B. F. EMINSON, Resigned 30th April, 1934.	Dr. J. E. BARNES, Scotter, appointed 1st May, 1934.
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*No. 57 (Sibsey) District.*

Dr. T. P. YATES, Died 9th January, 1934	Dr. H. H. THOMPSON, Stickney, appointed 10th January, 1934.
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*No. 65 (Stickney) District.*

Dr. T. P. YATES, Died 9th January, 1934.	Dr. H. H. THOMPSON, Stickney, appointed 10th January, 1934
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*No. 64 (Hogsthorpe) District.*

Dr. W. T. L. BOULTON, Died November, 1933.	Dr. A. S. PATERSON, Hogs- thorpe, appointed 1st January, 1934.
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### District Medical Officers of Health

District.	Name.	Qualifications.	Address.
<b>URBAN</b>			
Alford .. .. ..	G. A. Bosson	M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Hanby Hall, Alford
Barton .. .. ..	F. P. H. Birtwhistle	M.D., M.B., CH.B. ..	Priestgate, Barton-on-Humber
Brigg .. .. ..	F. J. O. King	M.B., CH.B., B.A.O.	53 Bridge Street, Brigg
Cleethorpes .. .. ..	J. R. W. Hay	M.D., CH.B., D.P.H. ..	Council House, Cambridge Street, Cleethorpes.
Crowle .. .. ..	R. G. M. Alexander	M.B., CH.B. ..	Crowle, Scunthorpe, Lincs.
Gainsborough .. .. ..	J. A. Hackett	M.B., CH.B. ..	Health Dept., Lord Street, Gainsboro'
Horncastle .. .. ..	A. C. Greenwood	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ..	30 West Street, Horncastle
Louth .. .. ..	Ed. Sharpley	M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Eastgate, Louth
Mablethorpe and Sutton ..	A. A. J. McNabb	M.B., B.S., D.P.H. ..	Withern, Alford, Lincs.
Market Rasen .. .. ..	D. F. Torrens	B.A., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.	Conway House, Market Rasen
Roxby-cum-Risby .. .. ..	E. J. Tongue	L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. ..	Winterton, Scunthorpe
Scunthorpe and Frodingham	J. H. Clarke	M.A., M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.	Health Dept., Council Offices, Scunthorpe Lincs.
Skegness .. .. ..	J. D. O'Neill	M.B., B.CH., B.A.O. ..	Health Dept., Town Hall, Skegness
Winterton .. .. ..	E. J. Tongue	L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. ..	Winterton, Scunthorpe
Woodhall Spa .. .. ..	G. Armour	M.B., CH.B. ..	Tasburgh Lodge, Woodhall Spa
<b>RURAL</b>			
Glanford Brigg .. .. ..	F. J. O. King	M.B., CH.B., B.A.O. ..	53 Bridge Street, Brigg
Caistor .. .. ..	A. Fraser	M.B., C.M. ..	Caistor, Lincs.
Gainsborough .. .. ..	H. B. Willoughby-Smith	M.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Caskgate Street, Gainsborough
Grimsby .. .. ..	J. R. W. Hay	M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.	Council Offices, Deansgate, Grimsby
Horncastle .. .. ..	J. V. Buchanan	M.B., CH.B. ..	" Banovallum," Horncastle
Isle of Axholme .. .. ..	A. M. MacGregor	M.B., CH.B. ..	Epworth, Doncaster
Louth .. .. ..	W. J. Wilkinson	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ..	Binbrook, Lincoln
Sibsey .. .. ..	D. C. Robertson	M.B., D.P.H. ..	Church Close, Boston
Spilsby .. .. ..	F. J. Walker, C.B.E.	M.D., L.S.Sc. ..	" Avenue House," Spilsby
Welton .. .. ..	W. Sharrard	M.B., CH.B. ..	" Elmhurst," The Avenue, Lincoln

## GENERAL STATISTICS

### AREA OF ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY (961,278 acres).

(A minor alteration between the boundary of Lindsey and Holland will come into force on 1st April, 1935. Under a Provisional Order made by the Minister of Health parts of the parishes of Langriville and Frithville will be transferred from Lindsey to the County of Holland, in return for the parishes of Copper Syke and parts of the parishes of Brothers-toft and Fishtoft, which will be transferred to Lindsey. The area to be transferred to Holland comprises 463 acres, with a population of 48, while Lindsey will receive 561 acres with a population of 29.)

Population at 1931 census .. .. ..	263,498
Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population .. .. .. ..	266,850
Number of inhabited houses (census 1931) ..	66,654
Number of separate families or occupiers (census 1931) .. .. .. ..	68,121
Average number of persons per house (census 1931) .. .. .. ..	3.9
Rateable value on 1st April, 1934 .. ..	£1,056,214
Product of a penny rate .. .. ..	£4,044

**Area, Population and Number of Inhabited Houses in each district in the Administrative County.**

DISTRICT	Area in statute acres (land and inland water). (1931)	Census Population 1931	Mid-Year Population estimated by Registrar-General	Inhabited houses at census 1931	Persons per House at census 1931	Density of Population
<b>URBAN</b>						
Alford .. ..	1138	2227	2269	653	3·4	2·0
Barton-on-Humber .. ..	6343	6332	6279	1629	3·9	1·0
Brigg .. ..	462	4019	3948	931	4·3	8·7
Cleethorpes .. ..	2139	28621	29630	6878	4·2	13·8
Crowle .. ..	6926	2833	2981	782	3·6	·42
Gainsborough .. ..	2406	18689	17970	4853	3·8	7·7
Horncastle .. ..	1421	3496	3477	988	3·5	2·4
Louth (Borough) .. ..	2749	9682	9614	2820	3·4	3·5
Mablethorpe .. ..	6472	3928	3997	984	4·	·61
Market Rasen .. ..	976	2048	2094	611	3·3	·21
Roxby-cum-Risby .. ..	4908	548	505	116	4·7	·11
Scunthorpe .. ..	7895	33761	35710	7387	4·6	4·3
Skegness .. ..	3862	9122	9193	1632	5·6	2·2
Winterton .. ..	3818	1958	2212	541	3·6	·53
Woodhall Spa .. ..	1874	1372	1421	339	4·	·76
<b>TOTALS</b> ..	<b>53389</b>	<b>128636</b>	<b>131300</b>	<b>31144</b>	<b>4·1</b>	<b>2·4</b>
<b>RURAL</b>						
Glanford Brigg .. ..	128256	28177	28280	7128	3·9	·22
Caistor .. ..	120108	12678	12520	3263	3·9	·10
Gainsborough .. ..	94706	13859	13890	3744	3·7	·14
Grimsby .. ..	39647	10745	11330	2695	4·	·27
Horncastle .. ..	114153	11591	11590	3169	3·6	·10
Isle of Axholme .. ..	28070	6687	6565	1724	3·9	·23
Louth .. ..	153129	16681	16550	4620	3·6	·11
Sibsey .. ..	21565	3072	3075	745	4·1	·14
Spilsby .. ..	124465	20022	20210	5357	3·7	·16
Welton .. ..	83712	11350	11540	3065	3·7	·13
<b>TOTALS</b> ..	<b>907811</b>	<b>134862</b>	<b>135550</b>	<b>35510</b>	<b>3·8</b>	<b>·14</b>
<b>TOTALS FOR COUNTY</b>	<b>961200</b>	<b>263498</b>	<b>266850</b>	<b>66654</b>	<b>3·9</b>	<b>·27</b>

## VITAL STATISTICS

### BIRTHS

The live births registered in the Administrative County in 1934 numbered 4,122. The birth rate based on the estimated population was therefore 15.45, as compared with 15.19 for 1933.

The number of still-births registered during the year was 159, which gives a rate of 37 per 1,000 total births.

The still-birth rate per 1,000 legitimate births was 36 and per 1,000 illegitimate 42.

Of all births registered (live and still) the legitimate numbered 4,024 and the illegitimate 257. The proportion of the latter to total births is therefore 1 to 16.

In the year under review the births (live) exceed the deaths in the County by 1,077. In the previous year the excess of births over deaths was 826.

In four of the County districts, viz. Gainsborough Horncastle, Woodhall Spa Urban Districts and Louth Rural District, the death rate exceeded the birth rate.

**Table showing the Birth Rate in the Administrative County  
and in England and Wales for the years 1910–1934.**

Year	Urban Districts		Rural Districts		Administrative County		Rate in England and Wales
	No. of Births	Rate	No. of Births	Rate	No. of Births	Rate	
1910	2555	25·37	3417	26·16	5972	25·82	24·8
1911	2457	25·12	3362	23·67	5819	24·26	24·4
1912	2535	25·28	3483	24·07	6018	24·73	23·8
1913	2428	23·81	3363	23·28	5791	23·5	23·9
1914	2471	23·84	3224	22·13	5695	22·84	23·8
1915	2289	23·90	3199	22·33	5488	23·4	22·0
1916	2192	21·66	3072	21·00	5264	21·28	20·9
1917	1812	17·51	2658	17·83	4470	17·70	17·8
1918	2001	18·6	2824	19·26	4825	19·25	17·7
1919	2057	18·77	2667	19·33	4724	19·08	18·5
1920	3045	26·22	3211	24·51	6256	25·72	25·5
1921	2876	24·54	3038	22·46	5914	24·22	22·4
1922	2590	21·86	2798	20·49	5379	21·13	20·6
1923	2461	20·61	2760	20·1	5221	20·33	19·7
1924	2363	19·65	2771	19·83	5134	19·75	18·8
1925	2294	18·7	2609	18·9	4903	18·83	18·3
1926	2222	17·77	2600	19·03	4822	18·43	17·8
1927	2076	16·46	2498	18·3	4574	17·41	16·7
1928	2114	16·98	2493	18·51	4607	17·77	16·7
1929	2099	16·75	2387	17·85	4486	17·32	16·3
1930	2185	17·43	2310	17·27	4495	17·35	16·3
1931	2052	16·12	2275	16·94	4327	16·54	15·8
1932	2020	15·57	2237	16·56	4257	16·08	15·3
1933	1911	14·68	2126	15·69	4037	15·19	14·4
1934	2002	15·25	2120	15·64	4122	15·45	14·8

## LIVE BIRTHS, 1934

Districts	Total Births	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Birth Rate
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>URBAN</b>						
Alford .. ..	32	13	16	3	—	14·10
Barton-on-Humber .. ..	83	36	44	2	1	13·22
Brigg .. ..	60	38	20	2	—	15·20
Cleethorpes .. ..	489	248	217	11	13	16·50
Crowle .. ..	62	25	31	4	2	20·80
Gainsborough .. ..	230	122	102	3	3	12·79
Horncastle .. ..	51	21	28	—	2	14·67
Louth .. ..	150	67	72	8	3	15·60
Mablethorpe .. ..	47	24	21	1	1	11·76
Market Rasen .. ..	32	14	15	1	2	15·28
Roxby c. Risby .. ..	6	4	2	—	—	11·88
Scunthorpe .. ..	591	278	287	13	13	16·55
Skegness .. ..	121	54	58	5	4	13·16
Winterton .. ..	44	21	22	—	1	19·89
Woodhall Spa .. ..	4	2	2	—	—	2·81
Aggregate Urban Districts .. ..	2002	967	937	53	45	15·24
<b>RURAL</b>						
Caistor .. ..	206	95	96	9	6	16·45
Gainsborough .. ..	229	106	106	4	13	16·48
Glanford Brigg .. ..	455	227	205	12	11	16·09
Grimsby .. ..	180	81	86	5	8	15·89
Horncastle .. ..	169	81	75	6	7	14·58
Isle of Axholme .. ..	108	54	46	6	2	16·45
Louth .. ..	211	107	86	7	11	12·75
Sibsey .. ..	54	28	20	4	2	17·56
Spilsby .. ..	309	131	150	7	21	15·29
Welton .. ..	199	105	87	3	4	17·24
Aggregate Rural Districts .. ..	2120	1015	957	63	85	15·64
Whole County ..	4122	1982	1894	116	130	15·44

## STILL-BIRTHS, 1934

Districts	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	Rate per 1000 total births
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
<b>URBAN</b>						
Cleethorpes ..	7	9	—	—	16	31·68
Gainsborough ..	10	6	—	—	16	65·04
Alford ..	1	—	—	—	1	30·30
Barton-on-Humber ..	3	—	—	—	3	34·88
Brigg ..	1	—	—	—	1	16·39
Crowle ..	1	—	—	—	1	15·87
Horncastle ..	1	—	—	—	1	19·23
Louth ..	—	2	—	—	2	13·15
Mablethorpe and Sutton ..	3	—	—	—	3	60·00
Market Rasen ..	3	—	—	—	3	85·71
Roxby c. Risby ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skegness ..	2	2	—	—	4	32·00
Winterton ..	—	2	—	1	3	63·82
Woodhall Spa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe and Frodingham ..	15	10	3	1	29	46·77
Aggregate Urban Districts ..	47	31	3	2	83	39·80
<b>RURAL</b>						
Caistor ..	3	—	—	1	4	19·04
Gainsborough ..	6	3	—	1	10	41·84
Glanford Brigg ..	6	13	1	1	21	44·11
Grimsby ..	4	2	—	—	6	32·25
Horncastle ..	1	4	1	—	6	34·28
Isle of Axholme ..	3	2	—	—	5	44·24
Louth ..	3	3	—	—	6	27·64
Sibsey ..	—	2	—	—	2	35·71
Spilsby ..	2	5	—	—	7	22·15
Welton ..	4	4	1	—	9	43·26
Aggregate Rural Districts ..	32	38	3	3	76	34·60
Whole County ..	79	69	6	5	159	37·14

## DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in 1934 was 3,045, giving a rate of 11.41 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

In 1933 the number was 4,037 and the death rate 12.09.

The County death rate for 1934 was .39 below that for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death in the County were :—

Diseases of Heart .. .. .. ..	673
Cancer .. .. .. ..	439
Cerebral Hæmorrhage .. .. .. ..	200
and	
Tuberculosis, all forms .. .. .. ..	187

### DISEASES OF THE HEART.

Deaths from these diseases numbered 33 more than in 1933 and accounted for 22.10 per cent of all deaths in the County.

### CANCER.

The number of deaths from cancer, viz., 439, is the highest ever recorded for the County. The death rate from this cause, which in 1934 was 1.65 per 1,000 of the population, continues to increase steadily. The average death rate for the five years ended 1912 was .96 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with the average rate of 1.54 for the five years ended 1934.

The summary given below has been compiled from returns of deaths received from district registrars and shows the site of the disease in those dying from cancer in the county during 1934.

		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		75 and over		Total		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Alimentary System	Colon .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	3	13	5	6	32		
	Œsophagus .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	1	2	3	3	13		
	Stomach .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	7	14	10	10	8	8	64		
	Liver .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	6	5	3	3	3	26		
	Œsophagus & Liver .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1		
	Rectum .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	4	9	5	2	4	32		
	Œsophagus & Larynx .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
	Colon and Liver .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		
	Pancreas .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	1	8		
	Peritoneum .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
	Tongue .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	3		
	Rectum and Liver .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
	Cæcum .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3		
	Gall Bladder .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	4		
	Intestines .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	4	3	3	19		
	Palate .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		
	Abdomen, Cæcum and Liver .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
	Kidney .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3		
	Pylorus .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	5		
	Total .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	32	30	44	48	27	32	219		
Reproductive System	Ovary .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	7	
	Mammæ .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	10	-	3	27		
	Uterus .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	21	-	9	-	34		
	Vulva .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	5		
	Penis .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2		
	Total .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	39	1	24	-	7	75		
Urinary System	Prostate .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4		
	Bladder .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	1	-	7		
	Total .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	1	3	-	11		
Respiratory System (including mediastinal)	Mediastinum .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	-	3		
	Lung .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	12		
	Larynx .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	4		
	Total .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	1	19		
Miscellaneous	Fauces .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
	Face .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	4		
	Thyroid Gland .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
	Brain .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2		
	Spine .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2		
	Cerebral .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1		
	Mandible .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	4		
	Lip .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
	Axilla .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2		
	Jaw .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1		
	Mastoid .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
	Heel .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2		
	Digit .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1		
	Neck .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
	Tonsil .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
	Ear .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1		
	Submaxillary Glands .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1		
	Total .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	3	4	4	9	-	27	
Unclassified	.. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	5	
	Grand Total .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	43	81	57	81	39	41	*356

\* Does not include County patients dying outside the Administrative Area

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 187, a reduction of 14 on last year's figure. One hundred and thirty-nine of the deaths were due to pulmonary tuberculosis and 48 to other forms of the disease.

The death rates per 1,000 of the population were, pulmonary tuberculosis .52, and other forms .18, the former being the lowest rate ever recorded for the County.

Eighty per cent of the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred in persons aged 15 to 35 years.

The age and sex distribution of the deaths due to tuberculosis are as follows:—

	Age periods																Total			
	Under 1 year		1-2		2-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	19	14	31	30	21	10	5	1	-	-	82	5
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	-	5	6	-	7	6	5	2	6	5	2	-	1	1	-	-	28	2

### INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 245 deaths of infants under one year of age registered during the year, the rate per 1,000 live births therefore being 59·4.

The causes of deaths of infants under one year are given in the table on page 21 of the report. It will be seen that over 60 per cent of the deaths were attributed to prematurity, malformation and congenital debility. Pneumonia was the next most frequent cause, being responsible for 10 per cent of the deaths.

The table given below shows the reduction in the infant mortality rate during the present century, the rates being calculated to the nearest whole number.

Years	No. of infant deaths per 1,000 live births registered			
	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	England & Wales
1900-09	127	104	115	132
1910-19	105	87	96	103
1920-29	70	62	66	74
1930	54	51	52	60
1931	73	50	61	66
1932	61	57	59	65
1933	52	53	52	64
1934	59	59	59	59

### MATERNAL MORTALITY.

During the year 17 deaths of women occurred from causes connected with child-bearing, corresponding to a mortality rate of 3·97 per 1,000 births (live and still). The rate for England and Wales for the same period was 4·41. As compared with 1933 the maternal deaths show an increase of 5 and the death rate an increase of 1·11 per 1,000 births.

Of the 17 deaths reported puerperal sepsis was responsible for 9, while 8 were due to other causes.

The maternal death rate in the rural districts is more than double that in urban areas, the figures based on total births being : rural districts, 5.46 ; urban districts, 2.39.

The following table gives particulars of the deaths of women occurring in connection with child-birth in the County since 1929 :—

Year	Puerperal Sepsis		Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition		Total		Mortality Rate, England and Wales
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 births*	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 births*	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 births*	
1929	8	1.71	5	1.07	13	2.79	4.16
1930	9	1.92	16	3.42	25	5.35	4.22
1931	6	1.32	10	2.20	16	3.54	3.94
1932	6	1.34	12	2.69	18	4.04	4.04
1933	5	1.19	7	1.67	12	2.86	4.32
1934	9	2.10	8	1.86	17	3.97	4.41

\* Includes Still-births

## **Causes of Death in Each District in the County at all Ages, 1934**



**Causes of all Deaths in the County at different ages  
1934**

Causes of Death	Under 1 Yr.	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 and over	T'tl.
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Measles ..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	8
Scarlet Fever ..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
Whooping Cough ..	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Diphtheria & Croup ..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	6
Influenza ..	2	..	..	..	1	7	6	7	8	31
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	5
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	2	..	..	6	33	61	31	6	..	139
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	2	5	6	13	7	11	2	2	..	48
Syphilis ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	6
General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	3	..	11
Cancer ..	..	..	1	1	..	23	166	159	89	439
Diabetes ..	..	..	..	2	2	4	17	15	9	49
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	47	72	79	200
Heart Disease ..	..	..	..	1	5	20	128	195	324	673
Aneurysm ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	5
Other Circulatory Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	49	66	130
Bronchitis ..	6	..	1	..	..	4	13	18	47	89
Pneumonia, all forms ..	26	11	5	5	5	23	33	24	22	154
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	1	..	..	..	2	3	7	5	8	26
Peptic Ulcer ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	3	1	18
Diarrhoea ..	10	1	..	..	..	2	1	4	5	23
Appendicitis ..	..	..	1	2	6	3	3	2	..	17
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	2	1	9
Other Diseases of Liver, etc... ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	9	4	22
Other Digestive Diseases ..	4	2	1	3	3	7	16	13	15	64
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	..	..	..	1	5	5	20	33	16	80
Puerperal Sepsis ..	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	9
Other Puerperal Causes ..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	8
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	157	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	160
Senility ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	144	157
Suicide ..	..	..	..	..	1	8	17	7	1	34
Other Violence ..	6	2	6	5	13	17	16	12	16	93
Other Defined Diseases ..	21	3	4	15	9	41	74	83	55	305
Causes ill-defined or unknown ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4
	245	34	33	64	100	265	653	740	911	3045

NOTE.—12 deaths entered in this table by the Registrar-General under "Diarrhoea" are given in the Table for all causes of death in administrative areas under the heading "Other Digestive Diseases."

Table showing the Death Rates for the Administrative County from Heart Disease, Cancer and Tuberculosis and the County Death Rate from all causes compared with that for England and Wales for the years 1910-1934.

Year	Administrative County								England and Wales All causes	
	Heart Disease		Cancer		Tuberculosis (all forms)		All causes			
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate		
1910	339	1.46	220	.95	251	1.85	2975	12.86	13.0	
1911	323	1.34	217	.90	296	1.23	3230	13.47	14.2	
1912	236	.97	245	1.00	263	1.08	3000	12.3	12.9	
1913	327	1.32	266	1.08	272	1.10	3173	12.47	13.3	
1914	317	1.27	293	1.17	251	1.00	3133	12.56	13.5	
1915	328	1.34	238	1.01	290	1.19	3517	15.01	14.6	
1916	341	1.49	279	1.22	297	1.30	3173	13.95	13.1	
1917	323	1.42	256	1.13	296	1.30	3037	13.41	13.1	
1918	311	1.37	260	1.13	348	1.53	3788	16.70	16.8	
1919	327	1.37	287	1.20	273	1.15	3309	13.92	13.0	
1920	310	1.25	287	1.16	298	1.20	3105	12.56	11.9	
1921	349	1.38	300	1.18	264	1.04	2981	11.81	11.3	
1922	440	1.72	311	1.22	301	1.18	3278	12.88	11.6	
1923	400	1.55	334	1.30	246	.95	2945	11.47	10.3	
1924	404	1.55	360	1.38	256	.98	3078	11.84	10.7	
1925	388	1.48	368	1.41	237	.91	2974	11.41	10.7	
1926	398	1.52	356	1.36	221	.84	2958	11.31	10.1	
1927	471	1.79	372	1.41	216	.82	3299	12.56	10.6	
1928	471	1.81	350	1.35	190	.73	2726	10.51	11.7	
1929	561	2.16	376	1.45	211	.81	3371	13.01	13.4	
1930	610	2.3	413	1.59	227	.87	3057	11.77	11.4	
1931	618	2.36	345	1.32	198	.75	3191	12.19	12.3	
1932	681	2.57	431	1.62	232	.87	3309	12.50	12.0	
1933	640	2.41	402	1.51	201	.75	3211	12.09	12.3	
1934	673	2.52	439	1.65	187	.70	3045	11.41	11.8	

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

(a) *Transferred Medical Services.* In respect of the medical services transferred to the County Council under this Act no formal declaration has yet been made that any of them shall be carried out other than under the Poor Law. The County Medical Officer is responsible for the general supervision of the medical services provided by the Public Assistance Committee as well as those provided by other Committees of the Council; an arrangement which ensures the co-ordination of all sections of the work. The facilities provided for diagnosis and treatment under the Council's public health and other schemes are available for public assistance patients. Arrangements were completed during the year with most of the voluntary hospitals in the area, and also with a number outside the County, whereby public assistance patients can, as the need arises, be admitted to these institutions.

Further progress is being made with the Council's scheme for the re-classification of public assistance institutions. As previously reported, the adaptation of the Caistor Institution as a Home for defectives with accommodation for 102 cases, has been completed and is being administered for this purpose by the Mental Deficiency Acts Committee. The Horncastle Institution after extensive alterations and additions was formally opened as a "Children's Home" early in the year. Accommodation for 145 children is available.

The Council's proposals for the re-organization of the transferred medical services also include the provision of a Central Hospital of approximately 200 beds at Louth by extensive alterations and additions to the present institution. This hospital, together with the Brigg Infirmary, which is a fairly modern institution of 86 beds, will provide all the accommodation required. The use of the sick wards attached to public assistance institutions will be discontinued as such.

At Louth, in addition to the accommodation for ordinary patients, special provision will be made for maternity cases and for other patients for whom accommodation in the Voluntary Hospitals or otherwise is not available in the County.

The necessary alterations to the Infirmary Block at Louth have already been carried out, and work on the present centre block and on the new wing to be built will be commenced shortly. The estimated cost of the conversion is approximately £60,000.

No change has taken place during the year in the arrangements for administering medical out-relief. The Public Assistance Committee are, however, at present considering the re-organization of this service.

(b) *Grants to District Councils.* Particulars of grants in aid of Water Schemes to be made to district authorities under section 57 of the Local Government Act will be found on page 69.

(c) *Appointment of Whole-time District Medical Officers of Health.* Pending the decision of the Minister of Health in regard to the Council's proposals for the revision of County district boundaries, no scheme has yet been formulated for securing the services of whole-time Medical Officers of Health in County districts.

(d) *Isolation Hospital Accommodation.* Details of the scheme approved for the provision of adequate isolation hospital accommodation in the County are given in the infectious diseases section of the report.

#### NURSING IN THE HOME.

##### (a) *General.*

Professional nursing in the home is undertaken by district nurses employed by the local Nursing Associations. There are 64 district associations employing 73 nurses in the area of the Administrative County which are affiliated to and supervised by the Lincolnshire County Nursing Association. There are in addition three associations employing four nurses, which are not affiliated to the central body. The County Council does not subsidise general nursing, but most of the nurses employed by the District Nursing Associations also undertake midwifery, and in this respect substantial grants are made to the District and County Associations, particulars of which were given in the 1933 report.

(b) *Infectious Diseases.*

Two nurses are employed by the County Council who at the request of Medical Practitioners undertake the nursing of patients suffering from puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, and ophthalmia neonatorum. These nurses also visit and advise parents in the case of children suffering from infectious diseases when no doctor is in attendance. They also, when necessary, visit schools and assist the teachers in dealing with outbreaks of infection. In addition to the two nurses above referred to, the Council shares with the Scunthorpe Urban District Council the services of a nurse who undertakes similar duties in the area of the latter authority.

#### HEALTH VISITING.

The Council employ 31 whole-time health visitors who work under the direct supervision of the Superintendent Health Visitor. The duties of these nurses, which are both varied and extensive, have been increased considerably within recent years. They now act as school, tuberculosis, and maternity and child welfare nurses, assisting at the different clinics, making the necessary home visits, and carrying out other duties in connection with these services. In addition they undertake the supervision of mental defectives and boarded-out children in their homes, and act as Infant Life Protection Visitors under the Children Acts.

Particulars relating to the work of the health visitors during the year are given in the appropriate sections of the report.

#### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The following is a summary of the principle public hospitals serving the area.

(a) *General Voluntary Hospitals.*

(Particulars taken from "The Hospital Year Book, 1934.")

<i>Institution</i>	<i>No. of beds available</i>
Grimsby and District Hospital .. .. ..	164
Lincoln County Hospital .. .. ..	150
Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital .. .. ..	65
Louth and District Hospital .. .. ..	54
Boston Hospital .. .. ..	43
John Coupland Hospital, Gainsborough .. .. ..	40
Alexandra Hospital, Woodhall Spa .. .. ..	30
Alford and District Hospital .. .. ..	12
Grace Swan Cottage Hospital .. .. ..	14
Skegness Cottage Hospital .. .. ..	15

(b) *Infectious Diseases Hospitals.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Provided by</i>	<i>No. of beds available</i>
Osgodby Small Pox Hospital	Lindsey and Lincoln Joint Small Pox Hospital Board	32
Foxby Hill Hospital, Gainsborough	Gainsborough U.D.C.	30
Brumby Isolation Hospital	Lindsey County Council	26
Osgodby Isolation Hospital	Caistor R.D.C.	12
Skegness Isolation Hospital	Skegness U.D.C.	12
Horncastle Isolation Hospital	Horncastle U.D.C.	4

(c) *Accommodation for the Treatment of Tuberculosis.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Provided by</i>	<i>No. of beds available</i>
Branston Hall Sanatorium	Lindsey County Council	68
Brumby Isolation Hospital	do. do.	14
Louth Tuberculosis Hospital	do. do.	16
"Frank Otter" Sanatorium, Gainsborough	Gainsborough U.D.C.	12

(d) *Maternity Homes.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Provided by</i>	<i>No. of beds available</i>
Cleethorpes Maternity Home	Lindsey County Council	16
Scunthorpe Maternity Home	do. do.	12

(e) *Accommodation provided by the County Council in connection with Public Assistance Institutions for the treatment of the sick poor.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>No. of beds</i>
Brigg .. .. .. .. .. ..	86
Gainsborough .. .. .. .. .. ..	57
Louth .. .. .. .. .. ..	61
Spilsby .. .. .. .. .. ..	65

(f) *Mental Hospital.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Provided by</i>	<i>No. of beds available</i>
Bracebridge Mental Hospital	Lindsey and Holland County Councils and Lincoln and Grimsby Corporations	1200

(g) *Mental Defective Institutions.*

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Provided by</i>	<i>No. of beds available</i>
Harmston Hall Colony	Lincolnshire Joint Board for the Mentally Defective	250
Caistor Institution for Defectives	Lindsey County Council	102

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The ambulance services provided appear to be sufficient for the needs of the area. For non-infectious cases and accidents, eight ambulances subsidised by the County Council are maintained by the British Red Cross Society at the following centres : Alford, Brigg, Horncastle, Louth, Spilsby, Skegness, Market Rasen and Scunthorpe. Ambulances are provided for general cases by the Cleethorpes and Gainsborough Urban District Councils and by the St. John Ambulance Brigade at Scunthorpe. Use is also made by County patients of the ambulances provided by authorities outside the County Administrative Area, particularly those of the Corporations of Lincoln and Grimsby.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Council has provided a small laboratory for the bacteriological examination of specimens submitted in connection with infectious disease. In this connection 1,484 specimens were examined during the year as follows : swabs for the detection of diphtheria bacilli, 631 ; sputum for the detection of tubercle bacilli, 836 ; blood for Widal reaction, 10 ; other specimens, 7.

The bacteriological and biological examination of milk samples is undertaken at the Nottingham University Laboratory.

Arrangements were made during the year for the examination of material submitted in connection with the diagnosis of puerperal sepsis to be carried out by Dr. J. Kilian Clarke at the Ransom Memorial Pathological Laboratory, Nottingham.

Dr. A. S. Plant undertakes the examination of venereal diseases specimens at the Grimsby Corporation Laboratory. Particulars of the work done during the year in respect of County patients will be found in the section of the report on Venereal Diseases.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

### MIDWIFERY.

The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority responsible for the administration of the Midwives Acts, 1902-1926, in the Administrative County.

Miss C. M. Reynolds, County Superintendent of Health Visitors, is Inspector of Midwives.

The following table gives the number of midwives who are practising or have practised during the year in the different Urban and Rural Districts in the County :—

<i>Urban Districts.</i>		<i>Rural Districts.</i>	
Alford .. .. .. —		Caistor .. .. 11	
Brigg .. .. .. 1		Gainsborough.. .. 12	
Barton-on-Humber .. 1		Glanford Brigg .. 21	
Cleethorpes .. .. 7		Grimsby (resident in Grimsby 9) .. 13	
Crowle .. .. 1		Horncastle .. .. 7	
Gainsborough .. .. 5		Isle of Axholme .. .. 2	
Horncastle .. .. —		Louth .. .. .. 4	
Louth .. .. 1		Sibsey .. .. .. —	
Market Rasen .. .. 2		Spilsby .. .. .. 6	
Roxby-cum-Risby .. —		Welton .. .. .. 9	
Skegness .. .. 2			—
Mablethorpe and Sutton .. .. 2			85
Woodhall Spa .. .. 1			—
Winterton .. .. 2			
Scunthorpe .. .. 18	—		
	43		
	—		
Louth Hospital Maternity Ward .. .. 7			
Number in Public Assistance Institutions .. .. 9			
Number in Maternity Homes .. .. .. 9			
Notices received from Midwives residing in Sleaford (1), Sheffield (1), Thorne (2), and Clipstone, Notts. (1) .. .. .. 5			
	—		
	30		
	—		
Total for County 158.			

The number of midwives actually in practise in the County at the end of the year was 9 more than at the end of the preceding year. District Nursing Associations have been formed at Hemingby, Authorpe and Willingham, each employing a midwife. Wainfleet, which formerly had a Maternity Nurse only, now has a midwife. On the other hand Scawby has ceased to employ a nurse. These changes

account for 3 of the additional midwives. The remaining 6 additional midwives are in private practice, 2 in Scunthorpe, 1 in Gainsborough, 1 at Great Coates, 1 at Grasby and 1 at Gunness. Thus, altogether in rural areas there are 5 more midwives than last year. Such an increase is satisfactory so far as it goes, though it does not yet meet the deplorable scarcity of midwives in parts of the County which has been so often reported.

This year out of 3,725 births notified, 1,735 were attended by midwives, and 878 of the remaining mothers were nursed by midwives acting as maternity nurses, i.e. a midwife was present at 70 per cent of the births. Last year out of 3,832 notified births 1,977 were attended by midwives and 881 mothers were nursed by midwives acting as maternity nurses, i.e. a midwife was present at 74 per cent of the births. If maternal mortality and maternal morbidity are to be reduced to a minimum the services of a trained midwife must be available for every case.

The Inspector of Midwives has made 435 routine visits of inspection of midwives and 5 special visits during the year. She reports that on the whole the standard of midwifery work is very satisfactory. Two midwives have retired during the year, one because of age, the other because of ill-health. One midwife has had her name removed from the register because of negligence in the care of her patients.

Seventeen cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified by midwives during the year; all made good recoveries. Eighteen cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified and all completely recovered without impairment of vision. The cases have been nursed either by the Council's Special Nurses or the District Nurses.

The following notifications have been received from Midwives by the County Medical Officer of Health during the year :—

Medical help	Mother	515	}	..	..	600
	Child	85				
Still-births	..	..	..	..		25
Artificial feeding	..	..	..	..		45
Liability to be a source of infection				..		39
Laying out the dead	..	..	..	..		33

Under the Midwives Act, 1918, a midwife in case of emergency or in certain specified abnormal conditions must summon medical aid. The cost in fees to doctors for which the County Council was responsible, was last year £974 1s. of which £369 8s. 8d. was recovered from the patients.

#### ANTE-NATAL VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

The Health Visitors have paid 1,757 visits to expectant mothers during the year. The corresponding number for last year was 1,669. The small number of these visits is due, as has so often been stated, to the absence of any satisfactory method by which the Health Visitor can get in touch with mothers before the time of confinement. A system of voluntary notification of pregnancy, if it could be instituted, would be helpful in this respect.

#### ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Ante-Natal Clinics have been conducted on the same lines as in previous years. In addition to the stated clinics some mothers have been obstetrically examined and kept under ante-natal observation at rural infant welfare centres, to which the District Midwife has been able to bring her patients, or the doctor has seen and examined them at the Nurse's house. Such cases are included in the figures given below. At most of the infant welfare centres also, expectant mothers have consulted the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officers as to minor ailments; the total number of such mothers is 70, with 125 attendances, but these women are not included in those who have attended an Ante-Natal Clinic.

In all, 953 cases have been examined obstetrically by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officers. Nineteen were found not to be pregnant. Three hundred and eighty-eight were primiparæ and 546 were multiparæ. Treatment was given to 307 of the patients who were found to be suffering from minor ailments.

Extra nourishment was supplied in 123 cases.

One hundred and forty pathological specimens were sent for examination, and as a result 22 cases were found to need special treatment either in their own interest or that of the coming child. Seventeen of these women actually received treatment, while the remainder refused it.

Twenty-two cases of contracted or deformed pelvis of varying degrees were seen at the clinics. For two of these cases Cæsarean Section was found necessary, while 7 have been, or are to be, treated by premature induction of labour.

Amongst the women who attended there proved to be 6 cases of placenta prævia, and these were treated in Maternity Homes, with one death. Cæsarean Section was performed in 2 out of the 6 cases.

Craniotomy was performed in one of the cases of toxæmia of pregnancy.

Six of the mothers suffered from valvular disease of the heart and 2 from cardiac debility.

Two patients developed puerperal insanity.

The following table shows in more detail the work of the Clinics :—

1. Number of cases .. .. .. ..	953
Not pregnant .. .. ..	19
Primiparæ .. .. ..	388
Multiparæ .. .. ..	546
2. Number of cases with a history of abnormality in a previous confinement .. .. .. ..	138
3. Number suffering from minor ailments .. ..	348
4. Number suffering from minor ailments and treated at a clinic .. .. .. ..	307
5. Number found to be suffering from venereal disease .. .. .. ..	20
6. Number of such cases treated .. ..	17
7. Number of cases with carious teeth .. ..	349
8. Number of cases with pyorrhœa .. ..	65
9. Number who accepted the offer of treatment under the dental scheme .. .. ..	174
10. Number to which extra nourishment was supplied .. .. .. ..	128
11. Number of urine tests .. .. .. ..	2576
12. Number of cases of albuminuria .. ..	30
13. Number of abdominal examinations .. ..	2532
14. Number of serious defects referred to private doctors .. .. .. ..	34
15. Number of serious defects referred to Maternity Homes .. .. .. ..	34

In addition to the above cases 99 gynaecological or post-natal cases made a total of 108 attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics.

The following table gives the place and time of meeting of Ante-Natal Clinics :—

**Ante-Natal Clinics**

PLACE	ADDRESS	WHEN HELD
Barton-on-Humber ..	50 Holydyke	Tuesday, fortnightly, 2 p.m.
Cleethorpes .. ..	St. Hugh's Avenue.	Tuesday, weekly, 9.30 a.m.
Gainsborough .. ..	1 Popplewell's Row, Bridge Street	Thursday, weekly, 10 a.m.
Louth .. ..	32 Queen Street	Friday, fortnightly, 10 a.m.
Market Rasen .. ..	18 King Street	Wednesday, fortnightly, 1.30 p.m.
Scunthorpe .. ..	Parkinson Avenue	Thursday, weekly, 10 a.m.
Scunthorpe .. ..	Maternity Home	Tuesday, fortnightly, 9.30 a.m.
Skegness .. ..	Baptist Chapel, Lumley Road	Friday, monthly, 10.45 a.m.

Eleven ante-natal cases from the County attended Lincoln City Ante-Natal Clinic with 65 attendances, and 2 post-natal cases with 2 attendances.

It is unfortunate that in many parts of the County, especially in sparsely populated areas, mothers are often not within practicable travelling reach of any ante-natal clinic. To meet the difficulty, a scheme has been introduced whereby obstetrical examination by a doctor can be obtained for any expectant mother not within reach of an ante-natal clinic on the application of a midwife booked for the case ; the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee being responsible for the fee. The scheme is to have three routine examinations by a doctor, the first as near to the time of booking as possible ; the second at about the thirty-sixth week of pregnancy, and a third six weeks after the confinement. The ideal aimed at is eventually to carry out the recommendation of the Maternal Mortality Investigation Committee and to have a doctor and a midwife for each case. At present, however, the plan is in its infancy, and only 28 cases were examined during the year. The medical reports on the 28 cases at any rate suggest that whenever the acceptance of the plan becomes general, much useful work will be the result.

In 3 out of the 28 cases the doctor recommended Maternity Home treatment, in one case because of absence of proper accommodation at home, in the second because of unsatisfactory home conditions and a history of complication at a previous birth, and in the third case because of the poor health of the woman, combined with a history of difficulty at a previous confinement.

In one case the doctor suggested attendance of the patient at a birth control clinic on the ground that she was suffering from profound anaemia and had given birth to 6 children in the last 7 years. Among the other defects reported by the examining doctors were :—

Varicose veins .. .. .. ..	in	8 cases
Vaginal discharge .. .. .. ..	„	2 „
Pustular rash .. .. .. ..	„	1 case
Carious teeth .. .. .. ..	„	14 cases
Pyorrhœa .. .. .. ..	„	9 „
Digestive disturbance .. .. .. ..	„	3 „
Poor general health .. .. .. ..	„	3 „
Emaciation and a history of tuberculosis .. .. .. ..	„	1 case
Need for extra nourishment .. .. .. ..	„	3 cases
Need for a home help .. .. .. ..	„	3 „

#### MATERNITY HOMES.

The County Council have provided two Maternity Homes, one at Cleethorpes and one at Scunthorpe. The number of beds is the same as last year, 16 at Cleethorpes and 12 at Scunthorpe. Maternity cases, including ante-natal and non-septic post-natal cases, have also been sent to the Lincoln Maternity Home, the Maternity Department of the Louth Hospital, the Market Rasen Cottage Hospital, the Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital, the Edenfield Maternity Home, Doncaster, and the Willingham Cottage Hospital. Septic cases were admitted to the Isolation Department of the Edenfield Maternity Home, to the Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital, to the Lincoln City Fever Hospital, and to the Scartho Isolation Hospital. The total number of cases sent to outside institutions was 104.

Beds for maternity cases in Public Assistance Institutions are provided at Brigg, Gainsborough, and Spilsby, and 38 cases in all were dealt with.

As is seen from the accompanying table 649 cases have been admitted during the year to Maternity Homes and Institutions. This number includes 59 for ante-natal and 12 for post-natal treatment.

The number of admissions to the Scunthorpe Maternity Home was 261 compared with 245 last year. The number is limited by the amount of accommodation in the Home. It is hoped that the new Maternity Home will be ready for occupation towards the end of 1935, and will provide 24 ordinary beds and 6 beds in an Isolation Block.

Cases of abortion and miscarriage have not been admitted to the Maternity Home, but sent to the Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital.

At Gainsborough the adaptation of the old Children's Homes to make a Maternity Home, which has been for so long needed, is being proceeded with.

## Maternity Hospital Provision

	Maternity Homes				Public Assistance Institutions			Other Institutions
	Clee-thorpes	Scunthorpe	Brigg	Gainsborough	Louth	Spilsby		
Number of cases admitted	246	261	28	4	—	6	104*	
Average duration of stay (days)	15	11.53	20	7½ weeks	—	54	19	
Number of cases delivered by								
(a) Doctors	47	117	22	4	—	1	12	
(b) Midwives	181	127	—	—	—	7	21	
Number of cases in which Medical Assistance was sought	50	60	—	—	—	1	18	
Number of cases notified as								
(a) Puerperal Fever	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	
Number of cases of Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Number of cases of Inflammation of the Eyes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Number of Infants not entirely breast fed	—	16	1	—	—	—	5	
Number of Maternal Deaths	6	1	—	—	—	1	4	
Number of Foetal Deaths—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	
(a) Still-born	11	19	—	—	—	—	3	
(b) Within 10 days of birth	9	2	—	—	—	—	3	

\* Of these cases 59 received Ante-Natal Treatment only and 12 Post-Natal Treatment only.

### NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACTS.

There are 6 registered Maternity Homes in Lindsey. The Maternity Home, Tintern House, West Street, Cleethorpes, was given up at the beginning of the year.

Each Home has been visited 4 times this year and a quarterly report submitted to the Committee.

### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Baby Weighing Centres have been opened during the year at Burgh and at Tetney. At Lincoln, Dr. MacLaren now holds a small weekly centre for children coming in from neighbouring villages, who formerly attended the Lincoln City Infant Welfare Centre. The number of Centres has therefore been increased by three during the year.

A change has been made in the organisation of the village centres, with a view to obtaining a better distribution of the time of the doctors. In the past a doctor has as a rule given an afternoon once a month to each village centre. The visit has been much appreciated, but there has hardly been a sufficient number of new children or of children with new defects to justify the expenditure of the doctor's time. The method of dividing an afternoon between two centres has been repeatedly tried but has never answered well, one or other of the two centres always suffering. It was finally decided that the village centres should become primarily health visitors' centres, conducted on the same lines as before, but without the regular visits from the doctor. If the health visitor finds any defect in a child which needs medical attention, she advises the mother to call in her own doctor or to attend the nearest town centre. The fact that the health visitors are to be fully-trained nurses, qualified as midwives and having obtained in addition a special Certificate for Public Health Work, justifies the change of system; such a health visitor is obviously competent to carry on a village centre on the lines indicated. The doctor visits the centre twice yearly, when the health visitor can collect as many babies and children as possible for a comprehensive medical inspection. Not only does the arrangement permit of the doctor's time being more concentrated upon the places where the largest

number of children can be collected together, but it allows of a larger number of these educative baby weighing centres being opened, since the number is no longer limited by the number of afternoons which the doctor can give.

The change of method was not welcome at first to the village centres, especially in cases where at the same time the centre passed from the care of the village nurse-midwife to that of a full-time health visitor, and a few of the centres have suffered in consequence. Enough time has now elapsed, however, to show that with a good Voluntary Committee, a district nurse who will still come as a skilled voluntary worker to the centre and help with her mothers and babies, and with a sensible, tactful health visitor, the baby weighing centres are well attended and prove most helpful to the mothers.

The number of infants and children attending at the centres during the year was 3,762, with a total of 37,782 attendances. In addition, 51 infants and children attended the Lincoln City Infant Welfare, with a total of 144 attendances.

Three thousand four hundred and forty-five of the 3,762 infants and children made in all 10,751 visits to the clinic doctors.

Details as to times of meeting and attendances of mothers and children are given on page 44.

The clinics have been conducted on the same general lines as in past years. As was stated last year, they are essentially educative and are intended to help to prevent disease rather than to treat it when it arises. Minor ailments are, however, treated, and some chronic diseases, as for instance, Cretinism.

Five hundred and forty-one of the mothers consulted the clinic doctors in regard to their own health.

The total number of defects, diseases or disorders found by the Medical Officers in the infants and children attending the centres during the year was 2,329. Of these 164 needed to be kept under observation only, while the remaining 2,165 cases needed advice, treatment, or both.

The following table gives the classification of the different defects, with the numbers for observation and treatment :—

	No. examined	No. needing to be under observation only	No. needing advice, treatment, or both
Disorders, diseases and defects of the gastro-intestinal system (chiefly minor ones) .. ..	597	3	594
Marasmus .. .. ..	15	—	15
Malnutrition .. .. ..	135	—	135
Rickets and rickety deformities .. ..	72	12	60
Other deformities .. ..	43	5	38
Diseases of the respiratory system .. ..	247	—	247
Valvular heart disease .. ..	1	1	—
Anæmia .. .. ..	59	2	57
Other diseases of the circulatory system .. .. ..	2	—	2
Disease of the genito-urinary system .. .. ..	24	3	21
Diseases of the Ear—Otorrhœa .. ..	88	—	88
Other diseases .. ..	12	—	12
Defective hearing .. ..	1	—	1
Eye disease :—			
Blepharitis and conjunctivitis .. ..	88	2	86
Squint .. .. ..	34	4	30
Defective vision .. ..	—	—	—
Other diseases .. ..	6	—	6
Dental defects .. .. ..	99	—	99
Diseases of Bones—Tubercular .. ..	1	—	1
Non-Tubercular .. ..	5	—	5
Diseases of Glands—Tubercular .. ..	5	—	5
Non-Tubercular .. ..	40	20	20
Nervous Diseases—Fits .. ..	15	3	12
Other diseases .. ..	7	3	4
Mental defect—Mongols .. ..	9	2	7
Cretin .. ..	2	1	1

	No. examined	No. needing to be under observation only	No. needing advice, treatment, or both
Other forms of mental defect ..	11	7	4
Suspected mental defect ..	10	6	4
<b>Skin Diseases :—</b>			
Ringworm .. .. ..	8	—	8
Scabies .. .. ..	5	—	5
Impetigo .. .. ..	46	—	46
Nævus .. .. ..	21	9	12
Other Skin Diseases .. .. ..	110	—	110
Herniæ—Abdominal .. .. ..	170	2	168
Inguinal .. .. ..	21	4	17
Other forms .. .. ..	8	3	5
Phimosis other than slight cases .. .. ..	64	—	64
Infections .. .. ..	36	2	34
Abscesses and septic conditions .. .. ..	67	1	66
Enlarged Tonsils .. .. ..	32	19	13
Adenoids .. .. ..	23	16	7
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids .. .. ..	74	29	45
Injuries .. .. ..	14	3	11
Speech defects .. .. ..	2	2	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<b>2329</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>2165</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The cases fall into two groups according as they are dealt with altogether at the centres or referred to a private medical practitioner or other appropriate clinic for treatment. The following tables give the results obtained in each of the two types of cases :—

**Table showing Results of Treatment at Infant Welfare Centres**

No. of cases seen at the Centres only and not referred elsewhere for treatment	No. needing to be kept under observation only	No. needing advice or treatment, or both	No. who ceased to attend the Centre before the completion of treatment	Condition of those still attending the Centre		
				Un-changed	Im-proved	Rem-edied
1845	174	1671	239	69	371	1166

**Table showing Results of Treatment elsewhere than at Infant Welfare Centres**

No. of cases seen at Centres and referred for treatment elsewhere	No. who failed to obtain treatment	Results in those who obtained treatment		
		Condition unchanged	Condition improved	Remedied
553	114 including 2 dead, 2 left district	63	95	281

Of these 553 cases 274 were sent to their own doctors or to hospital and the remainder of the cases were sent to the appropriate clinic for treatment. Some of the cases sent to their own doctors also later received treatment at clinics.

Further particulars of the cases for which treatment was provided through the infant welfare centres are as follows :—

#### DISORDERS AND DEFECTS OF GASTRO-INTESTINAL SYSTEM.

Gastro-intestinal disorders form, as they must always do in centres whose main object is to advise as to methods of feeding, the largest group in the series.

#### MARASmus AND MALNUTRITION.

Only 11 infants were diagnosed as suffering from marasmus, 6 being found at the Gainsborough Centre. Gainsborough had also the largest number of infants and children suffering from definite malnutrition, viz. 57, including the cases of marasmus. Scunthorpe came next, with 25 cases. There seems no doubt that the long-continued concentrated unemployment in Gainsborough, combined with the areas of bad housing in the older part of the town, has had a bad effect on the health of the children under five. Such children are, of course, the ones most sensitive to unfavourable conditions. Four of the cases of marasmus and 12 of malnutrition were referred for treatment to ultra-violet ray clinics ; 2 of these were unchanged, 8 improved and 4 remedied.

### RICKETS AND RICKETY DEFORMITIES.

Thirty-eight cases were found to be suffering from rickets and 34 from rickety deformities. Twenty cases of rickets and 17 of rickety deformities received ultra-violet ray treatment. Gainsborough again has an unduly large number of cases of rickety deformities, with 9 cases, as compared with Scunthorpe, 10 cases. Cod liver oil in some form is given to all cases of rickets. The more severe cases of deformity are referred to the Orthopædic Clinic; fortunately, marked cases are now very rare and only 13 in all needed thus to be sent.

### RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

The large majority of cases under this heading were minor ailments occurring in children of under a year in age; they nearly all received advice and treatment at a centre and quickly recovered.

### OTITIS MEDIA.

Forty-five infants and 43 children suffered from ear discharge. Twenty-two of these cases were referred elsewhere for treatment, 14 of them to daily treatment clinics, 2 to ultra-violet ray clinics (one case received both forms of treatment) and 7 to their own doctors.

Louth has a number of the cases out of all proportion to its size, having 16 in all. Scunthorpe has 18, Gainsborough 14 (again out of proportion), Cleethorpes 11 and Skegness only one case. Otorrhœa must largely depend on an incapacity to resist infection, and it is interesting that the two larger seaside places should each have comparatively few cases.

The services of an ear specialist are now available for cases which do not clear up quickly or in which complications are threatened, and this should be of great value in the future.

### DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Cases of defective vision, as distinct from squint, were not diagnosed.

Twenty-eight cases of squint, 5 in infants and 23 in older children, were referred for further examination and treatment, one to a private doctor and 22 to eye clinics.

Fifteen of the older children and one infant obtained glasses and one child was waiting for glasses which had been prescribed.

#### ENLARGED TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

Thirty-nine marked cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids were referred to private doctors or hospitals, and 19 of these were remedied.

## ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR 1934

CENTRE	NEW CASES			OLD CASES			TOTALS			SESSIONS		AVERAGE Mothers No.	AVERAGE Children	
	Mothers	Infants	Children	Mothers	Infants	Children	Mothers	Children	Total No.					
									Mothers	Infants	Children			
Ashby	132	101	75	838	628	379	970	1183	26	37	51	1846	45	
Barton-on-Humber	140	88	71	1538	729	958	1678	1184	25	51	125	155	36	
Belton*	22	15	10	103	59	71	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	
Brigg	..	134	90	63	859	449	993	1081	51	19	153	197	21	
Burgh*	..	23	16	15	130	78	88	153	15	10	153	268	13	
Buringham*	..	44	57	29	224	189	114	268	26	10	153	389	15	
Caistor	..	7	10	4	562	437	319	569	50	11	153	764	15	
Cleethorpes	..	715	460	358	6701	4082	3205	7416	87	85	87	8105	93	
Crosby	..	285	198	193	2178	1485	896	2463	2772	52	47	2772	53	
Crowle	..	85	61	30	604	481	145	689	717	25	27	717	29	
East Halton*	..	18	9	17	176	60	159	194	245	24	8	245	10	
Friskney*	..	33	19	24	97	34	107	130	184	11	11	184	17	
Gainsborough	..	340	268	148	2997	2135	1391	3337	3942	65	51	3942	61	
Horkstow*	..	41	23	32	326	121	328	367	504	26	14	504	19	
Haxey*	..	6	2	4	65	31	50	71	87	24	3	87	4	
Hornastle	..	85	67	40	1154	572	1157	1239	1836	51	22	1836	36	
Immingham	..	33	36	21	511	283	297	544	637	26	21	637	25	
Keelby*	..	26	6	22	249	61	237	275	326	23	12	326	14	
Kirton Lindsey	..	30	26	24	245	182	193	275	425	25	11	425	17	
Laceby*	..	39	18	24	341	142	272	380	456	24	16	456	19	
Limber*	..	—	1	—	86	19	106	86	126	25	3	126	5	
Lincoln	..	11	10	8	15	11	1	26	30	11	2	30	3	
Louth	..	192	155	71	2457	1571	1301	2649	3098	51	52	3098	61	
Mablethorpe	..	10	10	4	333	202	185	343	401	23	15	401	17	
Market Rasen	..	93	62	48	300	226	152	393	488	26	15	488	19	
Mumby*	..	26	13	17	93	38	72	119	140	11	11	140	13	
Saxilby*	..	8	9	1	334	132	252	342	394	26	13	394	15	
Scunthorpe	..	345	246	234	2450	1625	1225	2795	3330	49	57	3330	68	
Skegness	..	224	184	115	2317	1644	1281	2541	3224	51	50	3224	63	
Spilsby	..	63	46	35	569	280	446	632	807	50	13	632	16	
Sutton-on-Sea*	..	9	8	8	175	84	98	184	198	24	7	198	8	
Tetney*	..	12	6	7	—	—	—	12	13	1	12	13	13	
Ulceby*	..	52	22	31	459	99	400	511	552	23	22	552	24	
Wainfleet	..	55	50	36	391	294	175	446	555	22	20	555	25	
Walham*	..	65	42	45	482	257	360	547	704	26	21	704	27	
Wintringham*	..	55	45	26	303	187	168	358	426	26	14	426	16	
Total	..	3458	2479	1890	30662	18931	17037	34120	40337	1152	29	40337	35	

\*Baby Weighing Centres.

### Infant Welfare Centres

Name and Situation of Centre.	How often held.	Day and Hour held.
Ashby, Methodist Sunday School, High Street .. .. .. .. ..	Weekly	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Barton-on-Humber, 50 Holydyke .. ..	Weekly	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Belton, Public Hall .. .. ..	Fortnightly	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Burringham, Temperance Hall .. ..	Fortnightly	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Brigg, The Cedars, Bigby Road .. ..	Weekly	Friday, 2 p.m.
Caistor, Congregational School Room .. ..	Weekly	Friday, 2 p.m.
Cleethorpes, St. Hugh's Avenue .. ..	Weekly	Thursday, 2 p.m.
East Halton, The Hut .. ..	Fortnightly	Friday, 2 p.m.
Friskney, The Vicarage .. .. ..	Monthly	Monday, 2 p.m.
Gainsborough, 1 Popplewell's Row, Bridge Street .. .. .. ..	Weekly	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Horn castle, Rollestone House .. ..	Weekly	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Immingham, Parish Mission, Pelham Road .. .. .. ..	Fortnightly	Monday, 2 p.m.
Keelby, Church Institute .. ..	Fortnightly	Monday, 2 p.m.
Kirton Lindsey, Church Hall .. ..	Fortnightly	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Laceby, Methodist Sunday School .. ..	Fortnightly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Limber, Fauconberg Rooms .. ..	Fortnightly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Lincoln, County Council Offices .. ..	Weekly	Friday, 11 a.m.
Louth, 32 Queen Street .. ..	Weekly	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Market Raser, 18 King Street .. ..	Fortnightly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Saxilby, Women's Institute Hut .. ..	Fortnightly	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Scunthorpe, } Parkinson Avenue .. ..	Twice weekly	Monday, 2 p.m. Thursday, 2 p.m.
Skegness, Baptist Chapel .. ..	Weekly	Friday, 2 p.m.
Spilsby, 2 West End Villas .. ..	Fortnightly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Sutton-on-Sea, Methodist School Room .. ..	Fortnightly	Friday, 2.30 p.m.
Tetney, Church Room .. .. ..	Fortnightly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Ulceby, Methodist School Room .. ..	Fortnightly	Monday, 2 p.m.
Waltham, Temperance Hall .. ..	Fortnightly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Wainfleet, Coronation Hall .. ..	Fortnightly	Monday, 2 p.m.
Wintringham, Temperance Hall .. ..	Fortnightly	Thursday, 2 p.m.
Mablethorpe, Victoria Road .. ..	Fortnightly	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Crowle, Parochial Hall .. .. ..	Fortnightly	Friday, 2 p.m.

NOTE.—All the above centres are provided by the County Council, and have Consulting and Waiting Rooms, and in the case of certain centres a large assembly hall.

### ROUTINE EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS.

The importance of routine examination of children as "toddlers" and before they reach school age has long been recognised. During the last year clinics have begun to be held for this purpose in so far as the time of the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer allows. Two hundred and eighty children have been examined, belonging to the following age groups :—

<i>Group</i>	<i>No. of children inspected</i>			
Under 2 years of age .. .. .. ..	3			
Age 2 years .. .. .. ..	19			
Age 3 years .. .. .. ..	53			
Age 4 years .. .. .. ..	205			

There have been 10 supervisory examinations. One hundred and eighty-nine parents have been present at routine examinations of children.

The results of the examinations are as follows :—

DEFECT	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
Malnutrition .. .. ..	2	21
Uncleanliness—Head .. ..	2	1
Body .. ..	5	1
Diseases of Skin .. .. ..	—	2
EYE		
Defective Vision (excluding squint) .. .. ..	1	—
Squint .. .. ..	12	1
Other conditions .. .. ..	1	1
EAR		
Defective hearing .. .. ..	—	2
Otitis Media .. .. ..	1	—
Other Ear Diseases .. .. ..	1	1
NOSE AND THROAT		
Chronic Tonsillitis only .. .. ..	12	47
Adenoids only .. .. ..	2	3
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids .. .. ..	25	14
Other conditions .. .. ..	1	1

DEFECT		Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-tubercular)	.. .. ..	1	20
Defective Speech	.. .. ..	—	2
Dental Diseases—Carious Teeth			
Carious Teeth		95	23
with Sepsis			
HEART AND CIRCULATION			
Heart Disease—			
Organic	.. .. ..	—	—
Functional	.. .. ..	1	2
Anaemia	.. .. ..	5	2
LUNGS			
Bronchitis	.. .. ..	5	11
NERVOUS SYSTEM			
Chorea	.. .. ..	—	1
Other conditions	.. .. ..	—	1
DEFORMITIES			
Rickets	.. .. ..	5	8
Spinal Curvature	.. .. ..	1	—
Other Forms	.. .. ..	3	1
Other Defects and Diseases	.. .. ..	8	5
NUMBER OF NORMAL CHILDREN	16 boys	29 girls	

The proportion of children without defects, 45 out of 280, or 16 per cent, seems small, but though the intention has been to give routine examination to the ordinary child, it is probable that where attendance is completely voluntary a mother is more likely to attend with a child about whom she is in some way anxious, rather than with one with whose health she is completely satisfied. In any case the numbers are not large enough to enable any conclusion based on percentage results to be formulated.

The extent to which treatment recommended at the time of the examination and the results obtained are summarised as follows:—

### **Statement of result of following up Cases referred for treatment**

DEFECT	TREATED						UNTREATED			
	Scheme			Otherwise			Improved	Unimproved	Total Cases	
	Remedied	Improved	Unimproved	Remedied	Improved	Unimproved	Remedied	Improved	Unimproved	
MALNUTRITION .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
UNCLEANLINESS										
Head .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Body .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5
EAR										
Defective Hearing .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otitis Media .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other Ear Diseases .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS (NON-TUBERCULAR) .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
DENTAL DISEASES										
Carious Teeth .. .	26	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	62
Carious Teeth with Sepsis .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
HEART AND CIRCULATION										
Heart Disease										
Organic .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Functional .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Anaemia .. .	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	5
LUNGS										
Bronchitis .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other non-tubercular Diseases .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEFORMITIES										
Rickets .. .	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
Spinal Curvature .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Other forms .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5
TOTAL (excluding Defective Vision and Squint and defects of Nose and Throat) ..	29	15	1	6	2	..	2	4	76	135

### Defective Vision and Squint

Defect	Scheme			Otherwise			Un-treated	No. of Cases
	Ref'ted	Gl.Presc.	Gl. obt.d.	Ref'ted	Gl.Presc.	Gl. obt.d.		
Defective Vision	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Squint ..	11	10	6	..	..	..	1	12
Total ..	12	10	6	..	..	..	1	13

### Nose and Throat Defects

Defect	No. of Cases	Operative Treatment		Other forms of treatment	
		Under Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Under Authority's Scheme	Otherwise
Chronic Tonsillitis ..	12	2	1	..	1
Adenoids ..	2	1	..	..	..
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ..	25	6	1	..	..
Other Conditions ..	1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	40	9	2	..	1

The above tables seem to show a greater difficulty in persuading the parents to obtain treatment for children under school age than for children after they have reached school age, but if routine inspection of toddlers can be arranged more extensively, it is possible that the unwillingness for treatment will disappear. At present the habit of waiting for treatment until the child reaches school age is a very common and a most unfortunate one.

**VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS TO INFANTS AND CHILDREN UP TO 5 YEARS OF AGE UNDER THE NOTIFICATION OF BIRTH ACTS.**

The County Council is the authority for the administration of the above Acts.

The number of births notified in the County in 1934 was :—

(a) Live births .. ..	3606
(b) Still-births .. ..	119 ..
Total .. ..	<u>3725</u>

The number of registered live births was 4122. The percentage of unnotified live births was therefore 12·5 per cent.

The number of still-births is 28 less than last year.

The total number of home visits made by the Health Visitors to infants and children under 5 was as follows :—

To children under 1 year of age :—

First visits .. ..	3770
Total visits .. ..	31495

To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years .. 31146

The total visits paid were 62,641 visits as compared with 57,215 last year.

These visits to the homes entail an immense amount of work, often of an exacting nature, but there is no health work which is better repaid in results. A good Health Visitor becomes a trusted friend and adviser to the intelligent working-class mother, and one with an intimate knowledge of the needs and difficulties of the families in her area. Where a mother is inclined to be careless or neglectful the Health Visitor often succeeds in encouraging her to maintain a high standard of mothercraft and household management. There is no doubt also that the sense of being under supervision will often keep an idle woman from real neglect of her children.

In the few cases in which the Health Visitor reports failure, the help of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is called in. Fourteen cases were reported to the Society last year.

#### DENTAL SERVICE.

The dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under 5 years of age has been carried out on the same lines as last year. The following is an epitome of the work done :—

##### *Mothers—*

No. of mothers inspected .. .. .. ..	428
,, „ treated .. .. .. ..	514
No. of extractions .. .. .. ..	4542
No. of fillings .. .. .. ..	32
No. of administrations of local anæsthetics ..	1027
„ „ general „ ..	123
No. of dentures supplied	272 complete sets
	26 partial sets

##### *Children under 5—*

No. of children inspected .. .. .. ..	181
„ „ treated .. .. .. ..	163

The dental treatment of the expectant mother is a very valuable part of the Maternity Scheme. Many of the women at the period of greatest physical strain are handicapped by having carious teeth and septic mouths. The anaemia and malnutrition so often observable in these women must in many instances be due in part at least to the state of the teeth and gums. Mr. Tapper makes a special note of the improvement in the general health of the mother when septic teeth have been removed. Miss Ryan regrets that most of the mothers are unwilling to have conservative treatment and will only allow extractions, but she has found that in some cases after the extraction of some of the teeth and after a few weeks of treatment and some instructions in oral hygiene, mouths which at first had seemed hopelessly septic have become clean and healthy. Attention given to their teeth undoubtedly proves very educative to the mothers who have felt unhealthy teeth and gums to be of no importance,

The number of mothers inspected is always considerably greater than of those treated, and one of the reasons given for this in the Cleethorpes area, where there is a long waiting list, is that the mothers often obtain treatment privately after the inspection without waiting for an appointment at the clinic. Mr. Ovey points out another effect of treatment given to mothers when he states that mothers who have themselves been treated under this scheme invariably bring all their children forward for dental inspection ; he also finds that the younger mothers coming forward to-day have far healthier mouths than their predecessors at the time the scheme was started.

#### ULTRA-VIOLET RAY TREATMENT.

Clinics were held at Cleethorpes, Gainsborough and Louth under the same conditions as last year.

In addition to the school children treated, on whose cases a separate report has been made, 10 adults and 125 children under 5 years of age attended for treatment.

#### *Children under 5 years of age :—*

There is always a good deal of defaulting from treatment in this group chiefly because many mothers find considerable difficulty in bringing the children regularly twice a week to the clinic. In all 32 out of the 125 children defaulted during the year, and 21 children were still under treatment at the end of the year. The following table gives the results obtained in the remaining 72 cases, some of whom were completing treatment begun in the preceding year :—

Disease or Defect	Number treated	No change	Improved	Remedied	No. of exposures in the group
Marasmus ..	2	..	..	2	59
Malnutrition ..	28	..	23	5	375
Anæmia ..	6	..	4	2	231
Debility and debility with anæmia ..	7	1	3	3	107
Enlarged cervical glands with anæmia ..	1	..	..	1	19
Rickets ..	18	..	8	10	275
Rickety deformity ..	4	..	2	2	106
Enlarged glands (non-tubercular)	4	..	..	4	78
Mental Defect ..	1	..	1	..	5
					(completing treatment from 1933)
Abdominal (tuberculosis)	1	..	1	..	10
	72	1	42	29	1265

*Adults :—*

Adult cases were referred for treatment from Tuberculosis Dispensaries. Ten cases were treated, 8 of lupus, 1 of tubercular cervical glands, and one of enlarged glands suspected of being tubercular.

Both general and local treatment was given to 5 out of the 8 cases of lupus. Only local Ultra-Violet Ray treatment was given in one case in which pulmonary symptoms were also present, and the patient was having tuberculin injections at the Dispensary. Only general treatment was given to two cases at the Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic with local applications of carbolic acid at the Dispensary. All 10 adult cases improved.

*Hæmoglobin contents in cases of Anæmia.*

The hæmoglobin contents were measured at the beginning and end of treatment in 5 cases of anæmia with malnutrition, 3 of anæmia with debility, and one of anæmia with enlarged cervical glands. The 9 cases received in all 169 exposures, or an average of 18·7 per case. The average hæmoglobin contents at the beginning of treatment were 64·4 per cent and had risen at the end to 83·3 per cent, that is, had improved by 30 per cent. The hæmoglobin contents remained stationary in one case, but improved in all the others. The children also took Cod Liver Oil in some form while under Ultra-Violet Ray treatment, but in no case were they taking iron in any form.

**MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.**

Classes have been held at Brigg, Cleethorpes, Gainsborough, Market Rasen, Louth, Scunthorpe and Spilsby on the same lines as in previous years.

The instruction given is of a most practical nature and should go far to fit the girls for looking after babies either as nurse girls or in their mother's homes. The classes are very popular with almost all girls nearing the school leaving age.

## INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The number of children registered as being taken for gain by persons other than their parents and who, therefore, come under the provisions of the Acts, is shown in the following table :—

No. on Register 1st Jan. 1934	New Cases during the year	Removals and any children taken off the register	No. on Register 31st Dec. 1934	Deaths	Total visits paid
80	31	31	80	Nil	761

The arrangements for supervision are the same as last year. A total of 761 supervisory visits have been made by the Health Visitors.

The condition of the premises where children are received has not always been completely satisfactory. Any remediable sanitary defects have been reported to the Sanitary Authority for the district.

Two cases of flat foot were referred to the Orthopædic Clinic. A child with many carious teeth received treatment at the Dental Clinic.

In one case where the care and control was not satisfactory but the mother refused to take the child herself, arrangements have been made, with the consent of the mother, for the child's admission to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

The foster-parents often become much attached to a child, and will continue to look after it when the mother ceases to pay. Two children were legally adopted by the foster-parents during the year.

## ORTHOPÆDICS

Orthopædic treatment is available under the Council's Scheme for infants and children up to the age of 16 years and for all public assistance patients. It is only available in the case of adults other than public assistance patients, when crippling is due to tuberculosis.

The scheme has not been materially altered during the year. Owing to the increased work at Scunthorpe it has been found necessary to hold two clinics a month at this centre instead of one as hitherto.

The following are the Orthopædic Clinics established in the County :—

Name and Situation of Clinic.	Attendance of Surgeon.	Day and Hour.
Cleethorpes, St. Hugh's Avenue ..	Monthly	Monday, 2.30 p.m.
Gainsborough, 1 Popplewell's Row, Bridge Street .. .. ..	Monthly	Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.
Lincoln, County Council Offices, Newland .. .. .. ..	By arrangement	—
Louth, 32 Queen Street .. ..	By arrangement	—
Scunthorpe, Parkinson Avenue ..	Twice monthly	Tuesday, 2.30 p.m.
Spilsby, 2 West End Villas ..	Monthly	Monday, 2.30 p.m.

The cases receiving treatment or advice at the clinics during the year numbered 469. Of this number 128 were infants or children under 5 years of age; 270 were school children, and the remaining 71 adults, 22 of whom were public assistance cases and 49 other adults where the crippling was due to tuberculosis.

The attendances at the clinics held by the Orthopædic Surgeon numbered 987, whilst those at the clinics held by the Orthopædic Nurses numbered 5,210.

Orthopædic institutional treatment is provided for County cases chiefly at the Harlow Wood Hospital, Nottinghamshire, where the Council have 8 beds; and also at the Lincoln County Hospital. A few cases are sent to other institutions when the need arises. Ninety-nine patients received institutional treatment during 1934.

Table showing the defects for which advice was sought at Orthopaedic Clinics during 1934

## I.—Infants.

S.—School Children.

A.—Adults.

Orthopaedic Treatment in Institutions, 1934

NOTE.—Ten patients received treatment in 2 Institutions, therefore the actual number of persons who received institutional treatment was 99.

## I.—Infants.

### S.—School Children.

Adults

## MENTAL DEFICIENCY

On the 31st December, 1934, there were 728 persons domiciled in the administrative County whose names were on the register of mental defectives. This is an increase on the previous year's figure of 67.

The names on the register do not include those of 128 defectives from the County who are known to be in Mental Hospitals, but not under the Mental Deficiency Acts.

Of the total cases on the register 162 were under Statutory Order, 148 being in Certified Institutions, 5 on licence from Institutions, and 9 under Guardianship.

The cases under statutory supervision numbered 351, of which 51 had been recommended for institutional care and control and were awaiting admission at the end of the year.

The statutory supervision of defectives in their own homes is undertaken by the Health Visitors. They visit each defective quarterly and submit a report on the defective and on the care and control exercised by those responsible for the defective's welfare, and also on the home conditions. The number of home visits made by the Health Visitors during the year was 1,375.

The following is a summary relating to the mental defectives on the register at the end of the year :—

	Males	Females	Total
<b>A.—NUMBER OF CASES " SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH "</b>			
1. Under " Order " :—			
(a) (1) In Institutions (excluding cases on Licence)—			
Under 16 years of age .. ..	14	5	19
Aged 16 years and over .. ..	55	74	129
(2) On Licence from Institutions—			
Under 16 years of age .. ..	5	—	5
Aged 16 years and over .. ..	—	—	—
(b) (1) Under Guardianship (excluding cases on Licence)—			
Under 16 years of age .. ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over .. ..	7	2	9
(2) On Licence from Guardianship—			
Under 16 years of age .. ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over .. ..	—	—	—
2. In " Places of Safety "—			
Under 16 years of age .. ..	—	—	—
Aged 16 years and over .. ..	—	—	—
3. Under Statutory Supervision :— .. ..	179	172	351
Of whom, awaiting removal to an Institution .. .. ..	27	24	51
4. Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings :—			
(a) Notified by Local Education Authorities (Sec. 2 (2)) .. ..	—	—	—
(b) Mental Defectives in receipt of Poor Relief :—			
(1) In Institutions .. ..	—	—	—
(2) Domiciliary .. ..	—	—	—
(c) Otherwise "ascertained" .. ..	—	—	—
<b>B.—NUMBER OF CASES WHO MAY BECOME " SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH " :—</b>			
1. In Institutions or under Guardianship— dealt with under Sec. 3 :—			
(a) In regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under its permissive powers	5	—	5
(b) Maintained wholly by parents, relatives or others .. .. .. ..	—	—	—
2. Reported to the Local Authority from any reliable source but as to whom no action has been taken .. .. .. ..	112	70	182*
3. Under Voluntary Supervision .. .. ..	11	17	28
<b>Total .. .. ..</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>728</b>

\* Thirty-eight of these cases are awaiting classification.

### INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION FOR DEFECTIVES.

The formal consent of the Minister of Health was obtained in December, 1933, to the appropriation by the Council of the Caistor Public Assistance Institution for mental deficiency purposes.

The control of this institution, which had already been altered and reconstructed, was therefore taken over by the Mental Deficiency Acts Committee on 1st January, 1934.

The Board of Control also issued the necessary certificate approving the institution for 42 male and 66 female low-grade defectives over the age of 16 years.

As the result of the conversion of the Caistor Institution into a home for defectives it has been possible to transfer to it a number of the more urgent cases accommodated in Public Assistance Institutions as well as a number of those who had been recommended for admission to institutions but who had to remain at home because of lack of suitable accommodation. The accommodation provided at Caistor was fully occupied at the end of the year.

There is still difficulty in finding institutions for the lower grade defectives of both sexes under the age of 16 years. Steps are, however, being taken to provide for 12 boys at Caistor by adapting the old Casual Wards for this purpose.

About 43 of the defectives at present at Caistor are trainable, and will be transferred to the Harmston Hall Colony, when the latter is opened early in 1935. It will then also be possible to transfer defectives who are now in institutions outside the County to either Caistor or Harmston, according to their classification.

### OCCUPATION CENTRES

There are three Occupation Centres in the County, one at Cleethorpes under the care of Miss Lawtey; one at Gainsborough under Mrs. Robinson, and one at Scunthorpe under Miss Atkinson.

The number of children who have attended at the different Centres during the year are as follows :—

Cleethorpes : 9 children with a total of 2,221 attendances out of a possible 2,891.

Gainsborough : 13 children with a total of 4,160 attendances out of a possible 4,616.

Scunthorpe : 14 children with a total of 3,684 attendances out of a possible 4,992.

The Centres have done valuable work during the year on the same lines as were described in last year's report. For the most part the instruction given must always be on strictly individual lines, and it calls for the utmost patience and sympathy on the part of the Superintendent. Progress is always slow, but each advance made gives the child something of the normal child's pride in achievement and increases happiness. A child who has learned to fasten buttons and tie shoe laces, who has acquired ordinarily cleanly habits and can feed himself without distress to others at the table, is much better able to fit into family life, and it is simple accomplishments of this kind which often have to be laboriously taught at the Centres. Most of the children have pleasure in music, and physical exercises carried out to music help to strengthen muscular control and to increase the sense of rhythm. At Cleethorpes the children have again been able to make use of the apparatus provided for children in the Town Recreation Ground. Simple forms of handwork are carried on at all the Centres. The lowest grade of child can perhaps not progress much beyond the making of wool balls but other children have made saleable work, such as rugs, cross stitch bags, hot water bottle covers, etc., and others have knitted vests and jumpers for their own use. At Gainsborough some of the girls have washed and ironed their underclothes.

The meals provided at Scunthorpe are very beneficial to the children. At Gainsborough the milk given from the Bacon Trust makes a real difference to the children. It would be an excellent thing if the Gainsborough children also had a mid-day meal on the premises.

The Cleethorpes children had a week in camp again this year, the greatest event of the year to most of them. The Gainsborough children had a day's outing at Cleethorpes. At all the Centres as many little treats as possible were arranged for the children.

#### BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920

The Lindsey Blind Society carry out on behalf of the County Council, the requirements of the Blind Persons Act.

The following particulars relating to the registered blind persons in the Administrative County have been kindly supplied by Mr. W. G. Key, the Society's Secretary.

### Lindsey Blind Society

TABLE I.—NO. OF PERSONS ON REGISTER, 1934.

	0—5	5—10	10—21	21—50	50—70	Over 70	Unknown	Total
1	13	13	85	137	121	—	—	370

TABLE II. AGES AT WHICH BLINDNESS OCCURRED.

	0—5	5—10	10—20	20—50	50—70	Over 70	Unknown	Total
78	11	21	84	119	51	6	—	370

TABLE III. (a) EMPLOYMENT AGE PERIOD 16 AND UPWARDS.

Employed	Trained but Unemployed	Under Training	Trainable	Unemployable	Total
104	1	6	4	241	356

Lindsey Blind Society

TABLE III. (b)—OCCUPATION OF EMPLOYED

	Agents, etc.	Collectors, etc.
4	Basket and Game Workers.	WorkeRs.
5	Boot RepaireRs.	BooT RepaireRs.
6	Brush MaRkers.	BrusH MaRkers.
7	Carpenters.	Clergymen.
8	Chair Seaters.	CharT Seaters.
9	Telephone Operators.	TeLephonE OperatOrs.
10	Dealers, Tea Agents, Shopkeepers.	DealeRs, Tea AgEnts, ShoppEKePPerS.
11	Domestic Workers.	DomEstic WorKerS.
12	Farmers.	FarmErS.
13	Hawkers.	HaWkErS.
14	Home Teachers.	Home TeacHerS.
15	Knitters.	KnittErS.
16	Labourers.	LaBouRErS.
17	Massage.	MaSSagE.
18	Mat Makers.	MaT MaKerS.
19	Musicians and Music Teachers.	MusiC TeacHerS.
20	Mattocks Makers.	MaTtoCks MaKerS.
21	Net Makers.	NeT MaKerS.
22	Newsvenders.	NeWSvEnDers.
23	Poultry Farmers.	PoulTRY FaRMerS.
24	Schoolmasters.	SChoolMaStErs.
25	Seamstresses and Upholstresses.	SeamstRessEs and UpHolsTressEs.
26	String Bag Makers.	StrinG BaG MaKerS.
27	Tuners.	TunErS.
28	Miscellaneous.	MiScEllaneOus.
29		TOTAL.
30		104

TABLE IV.—PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVES

Mental (a)	Physical (b)	Deaf (c)	Combination of a, b, & c	Total
12	24	16	1	53

TABLE V.—SCHOOL AGE PERIOD (5—16).

	Mental (a)	Physical (b)	Deaf (c)	Combination of a, b & c	Total
Normal					
10	1	1	—	1	13

## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL SERVICE

### *Medical Out-relief.*

There has been no change during the year in the general arrangements for providing medical and surgical assistance for the sick poor in their own homes. The Public Assistance Committee have, however, under consideration a scheme for the re-organization of the work of the District Medical Officers, in which the County is one out-relief district, the patients having free choice of doctor. If such a scheme is found practicable it will eliminate many anomalies that at present exist in the area.

The monthly returns received from District Medical Officers show that during 1934 the doctors made 10,346 visits to patients in their own homes, while the number of attendances by patients at doctors' surgeries was 5,421. As the returns from several districts are incomplete the actual number of visits and attendances is probably very much higher.

### *Nursing.*

The nursing of the necessitous sick in their homes is undertaken by the local Nursing Associations. No special grant is as a rule made to the Associations in respect of this work. When the grants paid to them in respect of midwifery by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee were revised some time ago, the Council decided that the new grant, viz., 33½ per cent of the nurses' salary, should cover the work done for the Public Assistance Committee. Where, however, the District Association does not do midwifery under the Council's Scheme, the Public Assistance Committee have continued the grants paid by the former Boards of Guardians.

### *Deaf and Dumb Persons in Receipt of Relief.*

Arrangements were made during the year whereby the services of Mr. J. J. Rainforth, M.B., F.R.C.S. Eng., of Lincoln, are now available for public assistance patients suffering from ear, nose and throat diseases requiring specialist treatment or advice.

### *Institutional Treatment.*

On the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, coming into force on 1st April, 1930, the County Council

took over from the Boards of Guardians six Poor Law Institutions providing 370 beds for the sick poor, only 261 of which were occupied. Horncastle Institution, which had 45 sick beds, has been adapted in connection with the Children's Homes at Horncastle, and the Caistor Institution with 56 sick beds has been converted into a Home for Mental Defectives.

The beds for the sick poor available in connection with Public Assistance Institutions have therefore been reduced by 101, and now number 269, distributed as follows :—

Brigg ..	..	..	86
Louth ..	..	..	61
Gainsborough ..	..	..	57
Spilsby ..	..	..	65

The extent to which the available accommodation was in use during the year will be seen from the following Table :—

Institution	Number of Wards	Number of beds available	Admissions	Discharges (including deaths)	Patients remaining 3/12/34	Average number of occupied beds
Brigg ..	10	86	212	223	75	80
Gainsboro' ..	10	57	132	131	48	39
Louth ..	12	61	153	145	55	44
Spilsby ..	11	65	125	129	57	57
Totals ..	43	269	622	628	235	220

**Classification of In-Patients who were discharged from  
or who died in Public Assistance Institutions during the  
year ended 31st December, 1934**

Disease Groups			Children (under 16 years of age)		Men and Women	
			Dis- charged	Died	Dis- charged	Died
A.	Acute infectious disease	.. ..	1	—	8	2
B.	Influenza	.. ..	1	—	13	2
C.	Tuberculosis—					
	Pulmonary	.. ..	—	—	8	2
	Non-pulmonary	.. ..	—	—	—	—
D.	Malignant disease	.. ..	—	—	6	19
E.	Rheumatism—					
	(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea	.. ..	—	—	1	—
	(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis lumbago and sciatica)		—	—	10	—
	(3) Chronic arthritis	.. ..	—	—	8	1
F.	Venereal disease	.. ..	—	—	4	—
G.	Puerperal pyrexia	.. ..	—	—	—	—
H.	Puerperal fever					
	(a) Women confined in the hospital		—	—	—	—
	(b) Other cases	.. ..	—	—	—	—
I.	Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and child-birth	.. .. ..	—	—	5	—
J.	Mental diseases					
	(a) Senile Dementia	.. ..	—	—	7	3
	(b) Other	.. ..	2	—	25	3
K.	Senile decay	.. ..	—	—	14	25
L.	Accidental injury and Violence	.. ..	5	—	34	5
M.	Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	.. ..	6	—	32	11
N.	Respiratory System	.. ..	5	1	31	19
O.	Circulatory System	.. ..	—	1	17	46
P.	Digestive System	.. ..	3	—	19	2
Q.	Genito-urinary system	.. ..	—	—	11	5
R.	Skin	.. ..	15	—	16	—
S.	Other diseases	.. ..	3	1	42	6
T.	Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures—					
	Mothers	.. .. ..	—	—	36	—
	Infants	.. .. ..	36	—	—	—
U.	Any persons not falling under any of the above headings	.. ..	14	—	26	—
	Totals	.. ..	91	3	373	151

### TREATMENT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PATIENTS IN VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

When considering the future provision to be made for the treatment of public assistance patients the Council desired to make as much use as possible of the services already provided by the Voluntary Hospitals. Negotiations were therefore opened with the governing bodies of the latter as to the terms upon which they would be prepared to accept such cases. It is satisfactory to record that agreement has been reached with most of the Voluntary Hospitals in the County, and also with a number of hospitals outside the area to which the Public Assistance Committee might desire to send cases.

The Hospitals with which arrangements have been completed are: Alexandra Hospital, Woodhall Spa; Grimsby and District Hospital; Hull Royal Infirmary; Lincoln County Hospital; Louth and District Hospital; Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital; Royal National Orthopædic Hospital; Reynard Hospital, Willingham-by-Stow; Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital; Skegness and District Hospital; and the Grace Swan Memorial Hospital, Spilsby.

### BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

The following table shows the number of Boarded-out Children in the County:—

No. on Register 1st Jan., 1934	New cases	Taken off Books and Removals	No. on Register 31st Dec., 1934	Deaths	Total visits paid
91	8	25	74	Nil	849

The arrangements for the supervision of these children are the same as last year. The Health Visitors have carried out the work of supervision conscientiously and taken a real interest in the welfare of the children. The health of the children has been good on the whole. The little girl who was in Branston Sanatorium has returned to the foster-parent and appears to be doing well under dispensary supervision.

The whole system has worked particularly smoothly this year, no doubt because most of the difficult children or children with unsatisfactory homes have been removed to the Horncastle Children's Homes.

As will be seen from the table above, the number of boarded-out children has diminished during the year from 91 to 74.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### *Rural Water Supplies.*

Reference has been made in previous reports to the lack of adequate supplies of pure water in certain of the County districts, and to the hardship and inconvenience resulting therefrom, especially during times of exceptional drought. An unusually dry summer was again experienced in 1934 and in some districts the conditions resulting from a shortage of water were worse than those that occurred during the droughts of 1933 and 1929. No serious shortage of water was reported from the Urban districts, although in some instances anxiety was felt as to whether the supply would last out. Amongst the rural districts shortage was reported from the Isle of Axholme, Glanford Brigg, Gainsborough, Welton, Horncastle, Sibsey and Spilsby.

The County Council, in conjunction with the District Councils, has been actively engaged for some considerable time in exploring various schemes for supplying pure water to those areas most in need of it. Numerous consultations and conferences have taken place between the County and District Authorities, and also with the Ministry of Health. The provision of supplies in rural areas was further facilitated by the promise of Government Grants in aid under the Rural Water Supplies Act, 1934. Grants to District Authorities under this Act are to be made on condition that an equivalent grant in respect of each scheme is made by the County Council. To meet this condition the County Council decided to allocate the product of (not exceeding) a penny rate to meet the repayments of principal and interest, for the period of the loan, on a capital sum which will enable the Council to make grants equivalent to those received by District Councils from the Government.

A number of rural schemes have already been prepared, the total estimated cost of which amounts to nearly £200,000, and in respect of which the Government and County grants promised amount to over £84,000. Particulars of the various schemes are briefly as follows :—

*Fen District.*

Under the scheme prepared by the Spilsby Rural District Council it is proposed to obtain water from the sandstone outcrop at Toynton All Saints. The estimated cost of the scheme is £25,800. The Government and County grants promised together amount to £8,800.

*Isle of Axholme.*

The Isle of Axholme Scheme makes provision for supplying the whole of the rural district and also the urban district of Crowle. It is proposed to purchase the water required from the Doncaster and Tickhill Water Board. The estimated cost of the scheme is £52,300. The Minister of Health and the County Council have promised grants as follows : to the Crowle Urban District, £4,000 each ; and to the Isle of Axholme Rural District, £9,500 each.

*Welton Rural District.*

It is proposed to supply the necessitous areas in this district from a bore near Welton at an estimated cost of £52,046, towards which grants amounting in all to £22,500 have been promised by the Ministry of Health and the County Council.

*Benniworth and Wragby.*

The Horncastle Rural District Council has submitted a scheme for taking water from a spring at Benniworth through East Barkwith to Wragby, at an estimated cost of £2,240. The Minister of Health has provisionally allocated £300 towards the scheme, and the County Council has undertaken to make an equivalent contribution.

*Caistor Rural District.*

A scheme prepared by the District Council provides for supplying twelve parishes including the Isolation Hospital and Smallpox Hospital at Osgodby. It is proposed to obtain the water from the Tealby Hills. The estimated cost of the scheme is £23,627 and towards this the Minister of Health and the County Council have each offered a grant of £4,250.

*Sibsey Rural District.*

A small scheme for supplying this area has been prepared, the estimated cost of which is £3,050. The grants promised in this case amount to £700.

*North Lindsey Scheme.*

Following a conference held in 1932 between representatives of the Ministry of Health, the County Council, the Scunthorpe Urban District Council and the Brigg Urban and Rural District Councils, a regional scheme was prepared and adopted for supplying water to the three last-named Authorities. At the request of the District Councils the County Council undertook the promotion of a bill in Parliament to establish a joint water board for the area. The bill was unopposed and received the Royal Assent on 31st July, 1934. The Board established under this Act will be responsible for the control and development of the sources of supply in the area of the constituent authorities. Water will be supplied in bulk to the District Councils, who will be responsible for its distribution in their respective districts.

The proposals for the distribution of the water in the Glanford Brigg Rural District are estimated to cost £36,506, towards which the Minister of Health has offered a grant of £8,000 under the Rural Water Supplies Act ; the County Council also contributing an equivalent amount.

RIVER POLLUTION.

Observations on the Lindsey portion of the River Trent were again carried out in July and September by Dr. J. B. Firth, University College, Nottingham. The results are given in the accompanying tables.

Survey of River Trent  
21st July, 1934

No.	Position	In parts per 100,000						Remarks			
		G.M.T.	P.H.	Temp. °C.	% Saturation of Oxygen	Dissolved Oxygen	Ammonia and Saline	Ammonium	Nitrates	Tar Acids	
1.	100 yds. below Railway Bridge, Gainsborough	12.45	7.2	21	88.5	0.815	0.035	—	—	9.6	—
2.	Morton Corner	13.10	7.4	21	86.4	0.795	0.055	—	—	9.8	—
3.	Keadby Bridge	14.40	7.8	21.5	55.5	0.510	0.145	—	—	36.2	—
4.	Keadby Bridge	15.40	7.5	22	54.4	0.495	0.125	—	—	40.8	—
5.	100 yards below Railway Bridge, Gainsborough	17.25	7.5	22	78.2	0.712	0.065	—	—	11.5	—

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21st September, 1934

Position	G.M.T.	Temp.	F.H.	Chlorine	Oxygen	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	% Saturation
100 yds. below Railway Bridge, Gainsborough	7.15	14.5	7.6	16.4	0.628	0.085	60.4
Morton Corner	..	7.45	7.4	17.2	0.615	0.070	59.7
Keadby Bridge	..	8.40	15.2	40.6	0.702	0.090	68.2
Keadby Bridge	..	9.40	15.5	38.5	0.692	0.100	67.8
100 yds. below Railway Bridge, Gainsborough	10.15	15.5	7.6	12.2	0.755	0.045	74.0

Aegir due at Gainsborough 5.30 a.m. Very slight flow downstream at Gainsborough 7.15 a.m.; river turbid, much silt in suspension, definite down stream flow at 10.15 and much less turbidity.

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During the year a Ministry of Health enquiry was held on an application from the Skegness Urban Council for consent to raise a loan for the construction of new sewage disposal works, the estimated cost of the work being £62,250.

An enquiry was also held into an application by the Mablethorpe and Sutton Urban Council for sanction to borrow £900 for the purpose of improving and extending the sewage works.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Approximately 90% of the houses in urban and 10% of those in rural districts have water closets.

The number of pail or privy closets replaced by water closets during the year was 210, compared with 247 last year. In addition 150 privies were replaced by pails. In last year's report reference was made to the continued prevalence of the privy vault in certain of the urban districts in the County. While some progress has been made in these areas, it will at the present rate of replacement be many years before this form of insanitary convenience is extinct.

The urban districts in which the privy vault still exists, together with the numbers for 1933 and 1934, are as follows :—

District		1933	1934
Louth Borough	.. ..	372	347
Barton-on-Humber	.. ..	201	185
Alford	.. ..	130	124
Horncastle	.. ..	94	48
Market Rasen	.. ..	72	71
Roxby-cum-Risby	.. ..	26	26
Woodhall Spa	.. ..	16	15
Skegness	.. ..	7	7
Mablethorpe and Sutton	.. ..	3	3

### HOUSING.

Reports from District Sanitary Authorities show that the total number of new houses erected in the Administrative County during the year was 1,874, as compared with 1,701 in the previous year.

There has been a falling off in the number of houses built by Local Authorities, 62 having been erected by these bodies, as against 277 in 1933. On the other hand, the number erected by private enterprise has increased from 1,424 to 1,812. As compared with last year, the most noteworthy increase in the number of new houses erected has occurred at Scunthorpe, and is no doubt largely due to the improved industrial conditions in this district.

#### HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS, 1926 AND 1931.

Since these Acts came into operation the County Council has had applications for grants in respect of 195 dwellings. In respect of 117 of these, grants totalling £7,762 have been made or promised. No loans have been made under the Acts.

#### HOUSING ACT, 1930.

A grant of £1 per house per annum in respect of 44 houses is being made by the County Council under this Act to Rural District Authorities as follows : Caistor 10, Grimsby 8, Horncastle 20 and Welton 6.

### General Housing Conditions in the County

Table compiled from returns made by District Sanitary Inspectors showing number new houses erected in the Urban and Rural Districts in the Administrative County together with the number of houses inspected for defects and the action taken under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

District.	New houses erected during the year.				1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.			
			Total number.	(i) By the Local Authority.	(ii) By other Local Authorities.	(iii) By other bodies or persons.	(1) (a) Total No. of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts).	(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose.
	(1)	(2)						
<b>URBAN—</b>								
Alford .. ..	..	7				7	35	50
Barton-on-Humber .. ..	..	36			36	873	873	208
Brigg .. ..	..	7			7	147	175	102
Cleethorpes .. ..	..	171			171	736	2837	569
Crowle .. ..	..	17			17	44	—	—
Gainsborough .. ..	..	42			42	266	550	13
Horncastle .. ..	..	3			3	79	86	33
Louth Borough .. ..	..	32			32	434	688	156
Mablethorpe and Sutton-on-Sea .. ..	..	189			189	196	281	23
Market Rasen .. ..	..	—				42	42	16
Roxby-cum-Risby .. ..	..	—				6	6	6
Scunthorpe .. ..	..	617	12		605	1919	5082	35
Skegness .. ..	..	217			1	187	409	53
Winterton .. ..	..	24			24	520(a)	710	—
Woodhall Spa .. ..	..	11			11	14	20	10
<b>RURAL—</b>								
Glanford Brigg .. ..	..	109			109	284	445	89
Caistor .. ..	..	14			14	501	560	214
Gainsborough .. ..	..	33			33	147	—	52
Grimsby .. ..	..	67			67	736	817	374
Horncastle .. ..	..	20	6		14	271	425	30
Isle of Axholme .. ..	..	34	30		4	60	60	60
Louth .. ..	..	65			65	321	475	95
Sibsey .. ..	..	11			11	20	34	11
Spilsby .. ..	..	93	14		79	277	403	84
Welton .. ..	..	55			55	192	215	70
								88

(a) Including routine inspections.

*Source: Sanitary Inspector's Report*

*(3) No. of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation.*

*(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) before) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.*

*(1) (a) Total No. of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts).*

*(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.*

### **General Housing Conditions in the County—continued**

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS  
OF HEALTH RELATING TO SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

**SPILSBY RURAL DISTRICT.** (Medical Officer of Health :  
Dr. F. J. Walker, C.B.E.)

*Water Supply.*

Sixty-three new wells or bores have been sunk in different parts of the district during the year, especially in the coast-line villages.

*Drainage and Sewerage.*

**BURGH-LE-MARSH.** Four hundred and seventy-two yards of sewer have been laid in the "Causeway," Burgh, to take sewage which had previously discharged into ditches.

*Housing.*

The year has seen greater activity with respect to the provision of dwellings by private enterprise . . . . In this way 79 houses were erected during 1934 and 14 completed under the Council's housing scheme.

**WINTERTON URBAN DISTRICT.** (Medical Officer of Health :  
Dr. E. J. Tongue.)

*Closet Accommodation.*

The number of water closets in the area is now 289. During the year 44 pan closets have been converted to water closets under the Subsidy Scheme of the Council, which makes a grant of £2 to the owner of every pan closet so converted.

**HORNCastle URBAN DISTRICT.** (Medical Officer of Health :  
Dr. A. C. Greenwood).

*Closet Accommodation.*

Nine hundred and forty-one closets now have the use of water, this being an increase of 39 over the preceding year. There are now 48 houses with privy vaults, as compared with 94 for the preceding year.

### *Housing Construction.*

There is a definite amount of overcrowding in the town, and this is being met to a certain extent by the erection of 16 more houses under the 1930 Act, very shortly. . . . Unfortunately, 16 houses will have to be demolished, so that although we shall have larger houses with better accommodation, there will not be any more of them, which is regrettable as more houses are required.

HORNCastle RURAL DISTRICT. (Medical Officer of Health : Dr. J. V. Buchanan.)

### *Housing.*

Only 6 houses have been erected by the Local Authority in the past year and 14 by private enterprise. This represents a great drop in our housing activities and in no way means that the need for suitable houses is satisfied. . . .

### *Tuberculosis.*

. . . There can be no question that better housing conditions and endeavours to cope with the overcrowding that occurs in old and poor property would be amply repaid by lowering the case incidence of this disease. It seems tragic that a person who has been in a Sanatorium and discharged improved has to return, in many cases, to a poor, overcrowded, badly ventilated house resulting very often in a speedy relapse and the risk of dissemination of the disease to others in the house.

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year there were 1,581 cases of infectious disease notified under the various Acts and Orders, as compared with 1,474 the previous year. The largest number of notifications were in respect of scarlet fever, the number recorded being 624, or nearly twice as many as in 1933. On the other hand, there were only 193 cases of pneumonia notified, which is 208 less than the figure for last year.

The following are the cases notified, compared with those for 1933 :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Number of Cases Notified.</i>	
	1933	1934
Diphtheria .. .. ..	118	138
Erysipelas .. .. ..	93	127
Scarlet Fever .. .. ..	324	624
Enteric Fever .. .. ..	10	7
Puerperal Fever .. .. ..	18	20
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. ..	37	33
Tuberculosis (all forms) .. .. ..	423	398
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. .. ..	8	6
Poliomyelitis .. .. ..	4	1
Polio-encephalitis .. .. ..	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. ..	13	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. ..	24	25
Pneumonia .. .. ..	401	193
Dysentery .. .. ..	·1	1
 Total .. .. ..	 1474	 1581

#### SMALL-POX.

The County remains free from small-pox, no case having been notified since 1931, when the number of cases was 53.

#### SCARLET FEVER.

The incidence of this disease in 1934 was 2.34 per 1,000 of the population, or 1.12 per 1,000 more than in 1933. The increased incidence was general throughout the County.

Amongst the County districts Gainsborough Urban, with 197, had the largest number of cases. In this area the disease was particularly prevalent in the latter months of the year, 22 cases occurring in September, 46 in October, 52 in November and 13 in December.

Generally the disease has been of a mild type. There were 4 deaths to 624 cases notified, as against 1 death to 324 cases in 1933.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

One hundred and thirty-eight cases were notified—an increase of 20 compared with 1933. The deaths numbered 6, as against 8 last year.

#### PUERPERAL FEVER AND Puerperal PYREXIA.

There were 20 cases of puerperal fever and 33 of puerperal pyrexia notified during the year. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 18 and 37. Deaths from puerperal sepsis numbered 9 and from other puerperal causes 8.

#### OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The number of cases of this condition notified was 25, as compared with 24 in 1933 and 27 in 1932, the rate per 1,000 registered births being 6.07, as against 5.9 in the preceding year and 6.3 in 1932.

Of the total cases notified 17 were treated in their own homes and 2 in hospital. In 13 of the cases treated at home the Council's infectious diseases nurses undertook the nursing and daily treatment under the supervision of the patient's doctor.

Vision was unimpaired in 18 of the cases notified. Three cases had died and 4 cases had removed on subsequent enquiries by the infectious diseases nurses and could not be traced.

Table showing the distribution of Notified Cases of  
Infectious Diseases in Urban and Rural Districts

SANITARY DISTRICTS				Total number notified												
				Diphtheria and Membraneous Group												
				Erysipelas			Scarlet Fever			Enteric Fever			Puerperal Fever			
URBAN—																
Alford ..	6	1	—	3	—		2	—		—			—	—	—	—
Barton-on-Humber ..	28	7	6	5	—		2	—		3	—		—	—	—	—
Brigg ..	19	1	6	1	—		3	1	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Cleethorpes ..	155	25	16	35	—		26	16	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Crowle ..	14	—	3	1	1	—	7	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Gainsborough ..	296	4	14	197	—		35	8	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Horncastle ..	23	—	—	1	—		11	1	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Louth ..	58	3	10	4	2	—	13	4	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Mablethorpe ..	19	2	—	7	—		8	2	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Market Rasen ..	6	—	2	2	—		1	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Roxby-cum-Risby ..	3	3	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe and Frodingham ..	213	27	13	65	—		40	20	—	—	—		6	30	1	—
Skegness ..	33	—	1	21	—		8	1	—	—	—		1	1	—	—
Winterton ..	14	3	—	5	—		2	1	—	—	—		—	2	—	—
Woodhall Spa ..	10	1	1	2	—		2	1	—	—	—		—	2	—	—
	897	77	72	349	3	12	19	160	58	—	—	18	123	2	1	1
RURAL—																
Glanford Brigg ..	131	23	16	31	2	3	3	21	10	—	4	—	18	—	—	—
Caistor ..	57	1	7	24	—	2	3	10	2	—	—	1	7	—	—	—
Gainsborough ..	112	10	1	62	—	1	1	12	11	—	—	1	13	—	—	—
Grimsby ..	34	5	7	9	—	1	—	6	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Horncastle ..	90	6	3	40	1	1	1	21	8	—	—	1	8	1	—	—
Isle of Axholme ..	38	3	2	18	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	3	5	—	—	—
Louth ..	61	4	6	24	—	—	1	12	2	—	1	—	9	2	—	—
Sibsey ..	24	1	3	12	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Spilsby ..	86	1	5	22	1	—	3	34	10	—	—	2	8	—	—	—
Welton ..	51	7	5	33	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	684	61	55	275	4	8	14	130	50	—	6	7	70	4	—	—
Total for County ..	1581	138	127	624	7	20	33	290	108	—	6	25	193	6	1	1

### ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The County Council, under the provisions of the County of the Parts of Lindsey (Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1921 and 1925, are responsible for the provision of isolation hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (excluding small-pox) occurring in an area embracing the urban districts of Barton-on-Humber, Brigg, Crowle, Roxby-cum-Risby, Scunthorpe and Winterton, and the rural districts of Glanford Brigg and the Isle of Axholme. —

To meet their responsibilities under the above Regulations the Council established an Isolation Hospital at Brumby, near Scunthorpe, which has 26 beds for infectious diseases.

Patients are admitted at the request of the Medical Officer of Health of the districts served by the Hospital.

When, as sometimes happens, the accommodation at Brumby is full, arrangements are made for cases to be admitted to hospitals belonging to neighbouring Authorities. During 1934, 129 patients were admitted to the Brumby Hospital, while by arrangement 22 were provided for at the Scartho Isolation Hospital belonging to the Grimsby Corporation.

The scheme prepared by the County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929, for the provision of adequate isolation hospital accommodation for the whole of the Administrative County has now been modified and approved by the Minister of Health.

The provisions of the scheme as approved are as follows :—

*Scheme under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929.*

Part 1. Infectious Diseases other than Small-pox.

#### 1. Division of County into Hospital areas.

With a view to the provision of adequate hospital accommodation for the treatment of infectious diseases other than small-pox, in the County of the Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire, the County shall be divided into areas consisting of the County Districts specified in the second column of the subjoined table, and there shall be provided for each such area not less accommodation than that specified in the third column and placed opposite to the number and description of the area.

No. of Area.	County Districts comprised in Area.	Minimum number of beds for patients.
1	Barton-on-Humber, Brigg, Crowle, Roxby-cum-Risby, Scunthorpe and Frodingham, and Winterton Urban Districts; and Glanford Brigg and Isle of Axholme Rural Districts.	44
2	Gainsborough Urban and Rural Districts	24
3	Louth Borough, Cleethorpes, Mablethorpe and Sutton and Market Rasen Urban Districts; and Caistor, Grimsby, Horncastle, Louth and Welton Rural Districts.	40 (Not less than 30 of these to be provided at Osgodby Hospital, Caistor.)
4	Alford, Horncastle, Skegness and Woodhall Spa Urban Districts; and Sibsey and Spilsby Rural Districts.	20

## 2. Provision of Accommodation.

(i) In Area No. 1 the accommodation rendered necessary by this scheme shall be provided at the Brumby Isolation Hospital by the County Council under the provisions of the County of the Parts of Lindsey (Prevention and Treatment of Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1921 and 1925.

(ii) In Area No. 2 the accommodation rendered necessary by this scheme shall be provided by the Gainsborough Urban District Council at the Foxby Hill Hospital and shall include cubicles for observation and special cases. Additional accommodation for the nursing and domestic staff shall also be provided.

The terms on which patients from the Gainsborough Rural District shall be received into the Hospital shall be such as may be agreed under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, or otherwise, between the Gainsborough Urban District Council and the Gainsborough Rural District Council, or in default of agreement shall be determined by arbitration in the manner prescribed by Clause 3 (1) of this scheme.

(iii) In Areas numbered 3 and 4 the accommodation rendered necessary by this scheme shall be provided by the Councils of the County Districts in each Area, for which purpose they

shall as soon as may be initiate action and carry through any proceedings that may be necessary on their part for the formation of a Joint Hospital District for each Area in pursuance of Section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875, or for concluding agreements under Section 131 of that Act.

### *3. Agreements.*

(i) Any agreement made in pursuance of Clause 2 of this scheme shall be on such terms as may in each case be agreed between the parties or in default of agreements determined by a single arbitrator subject to the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, or any statutory re-enactment or modification of the same for the time being in force.

(ii) Every Authority maintaining a hospital in accordance with the provisions of this scheme shall, if in the opinion of the County Medical Officer of Health circumstances so require and accommodation is available, admit patients from districts within the County from which they are not, under the foregoing provisions of this scheme, required to receive patients, the terms of admission to be such as may be agreed between the Authorities concerned, or in default of agreement such as may be determined in accordance with paragraph (i) of this Clause.

### Part II. Small-pox.

4. A provisional Order under Section 279 of the Public Health Act, 1875, having been made and confirmed for the purpose of establishing a Joint Small-pox Hospital Board for the whole of the Administrative County of the Parts of Lindsey and the City of Lincoln, the Joint Board shall provide 52 beds at their Hospital for the accommodation of cases of small-pox occurring in the County.

### Part III. General.

#### *5. Date of Operation.*

This scheme shall come into operation on the date on which it is approved by the Minister of Health.

#### *6. Title.*

This scheme may be cited as the County of the Parts of Lindsey (Infectious Diseases) Scheme, 1932.

## BRUMBY ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Dr. J. H. Clarke, the Medical Superintendent, reports on the work of the hospital for 1934 as follows :—

This Institution consists of three Ward Blocks, an Administrative Block, and the Nurses' Residence, Porter's Lodge, Reception Room for Visitors of patients, premises for disinfection and laundry work and Mortuary. The accommodation for patients is as follows :—

<i>Scarlet Fever Block.</i>	One 6-bed Ward, one 10-bed Ward, 3 Cots, and 2 single-bed Wards ..	21 beds
<i>Cubicle Block.</i>	8 Cubicles and 1 Cot ..	9 beds
<i>Tuberculosis Block.</i>	Two 4-bed Wards, and 6 single Cubicles .. .. ..	14 beds

*Scarlet Fever Wards.*

Eighty-eight patients were admitted during 1934. Twenty cases were treated with Streptococcus (Scarlatina) Serum. Throughout the year the disease continued to be of a mild type. In the serum treated group there were 2 patients, one of whom was complicated by Otorrhœa, and the other by Rhinitis. The following complications in the 68 cases not treated with serum : Adenitis 4, Otorrhœa 3, Albuminuria 4, Cellulitis 1. One child was admitted with acute Otitis Media which required a radical Mastoid operation, but made a good recovery.

There were two deaths in this group, one in the case of a boy admitted with Broncho-Pneumonia complicated by Scarlet Fever, the other was a case of mild Scarlet Fever who developed an extensive Cellulitis of the leg.

The cases treated with serum were admitted to Hospital in an early stage of the disease and had a relatively severe attack of fever and rash. In the remainder the symptoms and rash were less marked. A number of these cases were admitted in the stage of desquamation. The majority of the complications were noted as occurring in the group which was admitted in the later stages of the disease.

These results emphasise the importance of adequate treatment of Scarlet Fever from the onset of the disease. Early treatment of Scarlet Fever and the exhibition of serum, as shown by the results obtained in this area during the past

5 years, are of value in lessening the severity of the attack, and in diminishing the number of complications which may be expected to occur. There were no return cases during 1934.

*Cubicle Ward.*

Thirty-four notified cases of Diphtheria were admitted, all of which received serum treatment. Only one death occurred in a child admitted on the 5th day of the disease suffering from Toxic Diphtheria. The remainder of the cases were discharged cured ; there were no complications.

*Other Diseases.*

The following cases received treatment in the Cubicle Ward during 1934 : Poliomyelitis 1, Erysipelas 3, Mumps 1, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis 2, 3 observation cases.

The case of Poliomyelitis proved to be one of Cystitis, and readily responded to treatment of the condition.

There was one death from Erysipelas.

Two cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis in boys aged 3 and 15 years respectively made a good recovery after treatment.

One of the observation cases was Otitis Media, the other two being infants admitted from the Maternity Home as cases of suspected Pemphigus ; the condition being Bullous Impetigo rapidly cleared up under treatment.

**PUBLIC VACCINATION.**

The arrangements for the administration of the Vaccination Acts are unchanged. The Registrar-General requires two returns relating to vaccination to be submitted annually. One shows the number of persons successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by Medical Officers of Institutions or Public Vaccinators during the year ending 30th September ; the other is in respect of the vaccination of children whose births were registered in the previous year. These returns, which are given below, show that 431 successful vaccinations were performed during the year ended 30th September, 1934, as compared with 490 for the preceding year. It will also be noted that of 4,039 children born in 1933, 549 were returned as having been successfully vaccinated while in respect of 3,111 of the births, declarations of conscientious objection to vaccination were submitted.

**Table showing the number of persons successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by Medical Officers of Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the year ended 30th September, 1934.**

Name of Institution or Vaccination District	Name of Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator	Number of successful primary vaccinations of Persons :—			Number of successful re-vaccinat'ns i.e. successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time
		Under 1 year of age	1 year and upwards	Total	
Brigg Institution ..	R. E. Holme	17	—	17	—
Caistor Institution ..	J. A. Houston	—	—	—	—
Gainsboro' Institution	N. Moxon	—	—	—	—
Horncastle Institution	J. V. Buchanan	—	—	—	—
Louth Institution ..	F. L. Smith	—	—	—	—
Spilsby Institution ..	L. T. Dean	4	—	4	—
Alford .. .	E. W. Woodbridge	3	1	4	—
Bardney .. .	C. J. G. Exley	2	—	2	—
Barnetby .. .	R. E. Holme	7	1	8	—
Barrow-on-Humber	F. P. H. Birtwhistle	16	1	17	—
Barton-on-Humber	F. P. H. Birtwhistle	11	3	14	3
Binbrook .. .	J. A. Houston	—	—	—	—
Blyborough .. .	W. L. Anderson	—	—	—	—
Brigg .. .	F. J. O. King	—	—	—	—
Burgh .. .	C. F. Pridham	4	—	4	—
Burringham .. .	J. H. Bellamy	—	—	—	—
Burton .. .	A. J. Fennell	2	—	2	—
Burwell .. .	T. J. T. Wilmot	2	—	2	—
Caistor No. 1 ..	A. Fraser	—	—	—	—
Caistor No. 2 ..	J. A. Houston	—	—	—	—
Cleethorpes .. .	F. Martyn	93	7	100	1
Epworth .. .	A. M. Macgregor	2	—	2	—
Faldingworth .. .	D. F. Torrens	—	—	—	—
Gainsborough .. .	N. Moxon	5	4	9	2
Goltho .. .	W. P. Roe	1	—	1	—
Grimoldby .. .	F. L. Smith	1	—	1	—
Habrough .. .	C. M. Elliott	—	—	—	—
Hainton .. .	E. B. Denny	—	—	—	—
Haxey .. .	A. W. Marrison	7	—	7	—
Hemingby .. .	A. C. Greenwood	3	—	3	—
Hogsthorpe .. .	A. Paterson	1	2	3	—
Horncastle .. .	J. V. Buchanan	10	1	11	—
Ingham .. .	S. Wray	9	—	9	—
Keadby .. .	J. C. T. Crowden	13	—	13	—
Keelby .. .	C. M. Elliott	—	—	—	—
Kirton Lindsey .. .	W. L. Anderson	—	—	—	—
Louth .. .	F. L. Smith	1	2	3	2
Market Rasen No. I	F. W. Shoggog	1	—	1	—

Name of Institution or Vaccination District	Name of Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator	Number of successful primary vaccinations of Persons :—			Number of successful re-vaccinat'ns i.e. successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time
		Under 1 year of age	1 year and upwards	Total	
Market Rasen No. 2	D. F. Torrens	—	—	—	—
Messingham ..	J. H. Bellamy	—	—	—	—
Newton-on-Trent ..	C. E. Droop	5	—	5	—
Revesby ..	F. H. Smith	2	—	2	—
Saltfleetby ..	G. C. W. Iredale	6	—	6	6
Saxilby ..	P. H. Rainbird	—	—	—	—
Scothorn ..	G. S. Deane	18	1	19	—
Scotter ..	J. E. Barnes	—	—	—	—
Scunthorpe ..	T. R. Couldrey	19	3	22	—
Sibsey ..	H. H. Thompson	11	—	11	—
Skegness ..	S. Wallace	6	—	6	—
Somercotes ..	E. M. McCausland	3	—	3	—
Spilsby East ..	C. S. E. Wright	11	—	11	1
Spilsby West ..	L. T. Dean	5	—	5	—
Stickney ..	H. H. Thompson	10	—	10	—
Tattershall ..	F. H. Smith	8	—	8	—
Tealby ..	H. W. Pank	—	—	—	—
Tetford ..	J. Gray	11	—	11	—
Tetney ..	J. Dixon	10	1	11	—
Ulceby ..	C. M. Elliott	—	—	—	—
Waddingham ..	W. L. Anderson	6	—	6	—
Wainfleet ..	T. R. Wilson	—	—	—	—
Welton-le-Wold ..	R. Thomson	2	—	2	—
West Butterwick ..	A. Macbeth	4	—	4	—
Willingham ..	C. H. Wilson	—	—	—	—
Winterton ..	E. J. Tongue	10	—	10	3
Withern ..	A. A. J. McNabb	3	—	3	1
Woodhall Spa ..	G. Armour	8	1	9	—
Wragby ..	W. P. Roe	7	1	8	2
Yarburgh ..	E. Sharpley	1	—	1	—
Total ..		381	29	410	21

**Administrative County of Lindsey (Lincolnshire)**  
**Table respecting the Vaccination of Children whose Births were registered from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1933 inclusive**

Vaccination Officers	No. of Births in "Birth List Sheets" registered 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1933 Col. I.	No. of these Births entered by 31st January, 1935, in Cols. I., II., IV., and V. of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets) viz.:—				No. of Births, which, on 31st Jan., 1935, remained unentered in the "Vaccination Register" on account of:				No. of Births remaining these Births on 31st Jan., 1935, neither entered in the "Vac. Reg." nor temporarily accounted for in "Report Book"				No. of Births remaining these Births on 31st Jan., 1935, certificates of successful Primary Vaccination of children under 14 received during 1934				No. of Statutory Declarations of conscientious objection received by V.O. during 1934			
		Col. I.		Col. II.		Col. IV.		Col. V.		Postponement by Medical Certificate		Removal to Districts the V.O.'s unknown of which have been apprised.		Removal to Districts unknown and cases not found		(See Footnote)					
		Vaccinated	Unvaccinated	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small-pox	No. of Statutory Declarations	(See footnote)	Died Unvaccinated	6a	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12a	13			
1	Mr. A. S. Burkhill ..	20	—	—	—	142	4	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	25	—	168				
2	Mr. C. W. Cray ..	108	1	—	—	1019	2	70	—	—	3	10	32	114	4	1000					
3	Mr. G. Abraham ..	4	—	—	—	87	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	75				
4	Mr. F. W. Chesman ..	121	10	—	—	85	—	9	—	—	7	—	10	12	—	—	80				
5	Mr. F. Slingsby ..	135	5	—	—	492	—	28	—	—	7	24	47	—	88	7	481				
6	Miss W. J. Elliott ..	25	2	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	22				
7	Mrs. M. Raithby ..	54	7	1	—	36	—	2	—	—	1	5	4	—	10	—	36				
8	Mr. J. S. Goodwin ..	253	31	—	—	206	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	27	—	177				
9	Miss L. J. Gould ..	37	5	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	1	33				
10	Mr. C. H. Archer ..	60	15	1	—	41	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	16	7	39			
11	Mr. F. Vickers ..	381	23	—	—	331	—	—	—	—	14	3	—	1	2	22	1	336			
12	Mr. W. Smith ..	153	25	1	—	118	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	50	4	122			
13	Mr. J. H. Holmes ..	133	34	1	—	92	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	26	4			
14	Mr. G. H. Belton ..	81	20	—	—	59	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	1			
15	Mr. A. Rattenbury ..	218	27	1	—	176	—	5	—	—	3	—	4	—	2	30	2	192			
16	Mr. J. N. Radford ..	275	83	2	—	172	—	13	1	—	—	4	—	4	—	63	2	188			
TOTALS ..		4039	549	13	—	3111	3	167	18	37	82	62	524	33	3108						

NOTE.—(a) The total of columns 3 to 11 (excluding column 6a) agree with the figures in column 2. Children successfully vaccinated after Declaration of Conscientious Objection are included in column 6; the number of such cases is shown in column 6a. (b) Figures in columns 2 to 11 do not include re-registered births or cases of children born in other districts.

\* Total in this column is the number of Certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 actually received during the year *including* any relating to births registered in previous years. The total thus given *includes* the Certificates of successful primary vaccination of which copies have been sent to the Vaccination Officers of other districts. The number of Certificates for 1933 sent to other Vaccination Officers is shown in column 12a.

**Table relating to children whose births were registered in 1933 showing percentages of successful vaccinations and certificates of exemption to total births after deducting the number of children who died unvaccinated.**

Vaccination Officers' Areas		Percentage of successful vaccinations	Percentage of statutory declarations
1	Mr. A. S. Burkill ..	12.12	86.06
2	Mr. C. W. Cray ..	9.2	86.87
3	Mr. G. Abraham ..	4.21	91.57
4	Mr. F. W. Chesman ..	8.92	75.89
5	Mr. F. Slingsby ..	19.01	69.29
6	Miss W. J. Elliott ..	8.0	92.00
7	Mrs. M. Raithby ..	13.47	69.23
8	Mr. J. S. Goodwin ..	12.6	83.73
9	Miss L. J. Gould ..	13.51	86.49
10	Mr. C. H. Archer ..	26.31	71.93
11	Mr. F. Vickers ..	6.26	90.19
12	Mr. W. Smith ..	16.55	78.14
13	Mr. J. H. Holmes ..	26.56	71.87
14	Mr. G. H. Belton ..	25.31	74.67
15	Mr. A. Rattenbury ..	12.67	82.62
16	Mr. J. N. Radford ..	31.67	65.64
Administrative County ..		14.17	80.34

## TUBERCULOSIS

### NOTIFICATION.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified during the year under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, was 398, of which 290 were pulmonary and 108 non-pulmonary cases. In addition 41 pulmonary and 22 non-pulmonary cases were ascertained otherwise than by formal notification. The total new cases coming to the notice of the Authority during the year therefore numbered 462, which is 23 less than the figure for the previous year.

The number of persons dying from tuberculosis who were not notified during life as suffering from this disease is still comparatively high, and shows little tendency to improve. In the year under review 37 persons died in the County from tuberculosis, of whom the Local Authority had no previous knowledge. There were also 53 persons suffering from tuberculosis who were only notified in the latter stages of the disease and within three months of death.

The notification registers kept by the District Medical Officers of Health show that at the end of the year there were 3,213 persons in the County who have been notified as suffering from tuberculosis.

## Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930

PART I. Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1934, to the 31st December, 1934, in the area of the County of Lindsey (Lincolnshire).

Age Periods	Formal Notifications						Total Notifications					
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis											
0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary Males ..	1	—	17	20	8	19	18	25	14	10	5	137
Pulmonary Females ..	1	2	18	14	15	27	32	21	14	6	3	153
Non-pulmonary Males ..	—	11	18	8	5	8	3	1	1	—	—	55
Non-pulmonary Females	—	4	10	11	6	5	9	6	—	—	1	53

PART II.  
NEW CASES of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, OTHERWISE than by formal notification.

Age Periods	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total
Pulmonary Males ..	2	—	—	1	1	4	6	5	2	1	1	23
Pulmonary Females ..	—	—	1	2	2	4	2	3	3	1	—	18
Non-pulmonary Males ..	1	2	2	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	12
Non-pulmonary Females	1	—	2	4	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	11

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained is stated overleaf.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930—*continued*

Source of Information	No. of Cases		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Death Returns { From local Registrars	..	..	..
Transferable deaths from Registrar-General	..	..	..
Posthumous notifications ..	..	..	..
"Transfers" from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	..	..	..
Other Sources ..	..	..	..

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**NOTIFICATION REGISTER.**

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total cases
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1934, on the Registers of Notifications kept by District Medical Officers of Health in the County ..	1224	1123	2347	411	455	866	3213
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Recovery from the disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Death ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

### THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Details of the Council's Scheme for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis have been fully described in earlier reports and need not be repeated here. The scheme has operated satisfactorily throughout the year.

### DISPENSARY ORGANISATION.

Particulars relating to the working of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries are given in the table which follows. From this it will be seen that 571 new patients attended the dispensaries for examination, 333 of whom were found to be definitely tubercular. There were also examined 446 contacts, 4 of whom were diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis. The total number of patients on the dispensary register at the end of the year who were known to be definitely tubercular was 1,637, as compared with 1,628 at the end of 1933.

### DENTAL TREATMENT.

Treatment of tuberculous patients is undertaken by the dental staff in connection with the Council's Tuberculosis Dispensaries and Institutions. Seventy-nine patients received treatment during the year. Of the number treated, 36 were provided with complete, and 5 with partial dentures.

### X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.

Improvements in the facilities provided for X-ray examination have been made during the year. Arrangements have been effected whereby Dr. A. S. Green, who is also Radiologist to the County Hospital, Lincoln, will undertake the X-ray examination of patients referred to him by the District Tuberculosis Officers. It is now also possible to have County patients X-rayed at the Grimsby County Borough Tuberculosis Dispensary.

### EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

Necessitous patients are provided with milk and eggs on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officers. Extra nourishment in this way was given to 28 patients during 1934. The average period for which it was provided in these cases was four months.

### SHELTERS.

Outdoor shelters are loaned to selected patients when suitable sites for their erection are available. The number in the possession of the County Council is 95, and these, except when in store for reconditioning or repair, were in full use throughout the year.

### RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

Provision is made at the Branston Hall Sanatorium for 33 women and 35 children of either sex, suffering from early pulmonary tuberculosis.

For acute and advanced lung tuberculosis the Council have provided 14 beds at the Brumby Isolation Hospital and 12 at the Louth Tuberculosis Hospital. By an arrangement with the Gainsborough Urban Council 12 beds are also available for County cases at the Foxby Hill Isolation Hospital.

Male patients requiring sanatorium treatment are sent to institutions belonging to other Authorities.

The question of providing a block for male patients at the Branston Hall Sanatorium is one at present being examined by the Public Health Committee. The provision of additional beds at Branston would make this institution a much more satisfactory unit from the point of view of administration and treatment, and would be an undoubted convenience to the male patients who at present have frequently to travel long distances to Sanatoria outside the County.

The County Council has no institution of its own for the treatment of non-pulmonary cases of tuberculosis. Eight beds are, however, reserved at the Harlow Wood Orthopaedic Hospital, and four at the Gringley-on-the-Hill Hospital, to which these patients can be admitted. Patients are also admitted to other institutions outside the County as and when necessary.

The extent of treatment in residential institutions during the year and the immediate results of treatment in those cases discharged from institutions during the year will be found in the tables at the end of this section.

**AFTER-CARE.**

The voluntary organisations for the care of tuberculous patients which have been established at Cleethorpes, Scunthorpe and Gainsborough, continue to render useful service, and have worked in close touch with the Officers of the County Health Department.

The "Work" Centre run in connection with the Cleethorpes Care Committee, which was described in last year's report, has had another successful year. The Borough of Grimsby through their After-Care Committee have now joined with the Cleethorpes After-Care Committee and will take their share of the responsibility of running the Work Centre. It is proposed that equal numbers of Grimsby and County patients be employed at the Centre which will be known in future as the Grimsby and Cleethorpes Tuberculosis Work Centre. The average number of County patients in employment at the Centre throughout the year was 5. The total proceeds from the sale of work carried out by the patients amounted to £935 1s. 7½d.

Table showing the work of the Dispensaries during the year 1934.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.						NON-PULMONARY.						TOTAL						GRAND TOTAL	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts)—																				
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	76	103	37	29	12	20	31	25	88	123	68	54	333	4						
(b) Diagnosis not completed..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	4	12							
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	77	49	35	226							
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year:—																				
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	4					
(b) Diagnosis not completed..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
(c) Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	147	106	103	442					
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as:—																				
(a) Recovered ..	30	37	20	20	8	15	18	17	38	52	38	37	165							
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	227	158	142	678					
D.—NUMBER OF CASES on Dispensary Register on 31st December:—																				
(a) Definitely tuberculous ..	446	403	161	144	92	113	151	127	538	516	312	271	1637	4						
(b) Diagnosis not completed..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	5	4	12							

Table showing the work of the Dispensaries during the year 1934—*continued*.

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on 1st January .. .. ..	1638	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years .. ..	27
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" .. ..	82	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes) .. .. ..	108
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) .. .. ..	4760	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ..	18
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners:— (a) Personal .. .. ..	226	8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations) .. .. ..	1118
(b) Other .. .. ..	516		
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes .. .. ..	4530	10. Number of :— (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined .. .. .. (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work .. .. ..	870* 150
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A(a) and A(b) above .. .. ..	2	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on 31st December .. ..	296
Number of Dispensaries for the Treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment) :—		Provided by the Council .. .. ..	10

\* This figure includes 320 specimens which were examined in connection with the Branston Hall Sanatorium, and the Louth, Brumby, and Gainsborough Tuberculosis Hospitals, the results of which were all made available for the Tuberculosis Officers in connection with the Dispensaries.

**Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December  
in Institutions belonging to the Council**

NAME OF INSTITUTION	FOR PULMONARY CASES		FOR NON-PULMONARY CASES		TOTAL
	Adults	Children under 15	Adults	Children under 15	
Branston Hall Sanatorium ..	33	35	—	—	68
Brumby Isolation Hospital ..	14	—	—	—	14
Louth Tuberculosis Hospital ..	12	—	—	—	12
Total .. ..	59	35	—	—	94

**Table showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year  
in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the  
treatment of Tuberculosis**

	In Institutions on 1st Jan. (1)	Admitted during the year (2)	Discharged during the year (3)	Died in the Institutions (4)	In Institutions on 31st Dec. (5)
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	—	15	15	—
	Adult females	—	15	15	—
	Children	—	35	30	—
	Total	—	65	60	—
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	43	93	74	17
	Adult females	23	79	68	10
	Children	38	50	51	4
	Total	104	222	193	31
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	15	8	17	1
	Adult females	7	9	11	1
	Children	16	28	23	1
	Total	38	45	51	3
GRAND TOTAL .. ..	142	332	304	34	136

**Table showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council**

	In Institutions on 1st Jan.	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on 31st Dec.
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	1	7	6	1
	Adult females	—	2	1	1
	Children	—	—	—	—
	Total	1	9	7	2
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	1	—	1
	Children	—	1	1	—
	Total	—	2	1	1
GRAND TOTAL .. ..		1	11	8	2

**Table showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis**

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						FOR NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.						TOTALS		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	2	—	3	3	5	10	8	7	9	13	12	22
Non-tuberculous ..	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	7
Doubtful ..	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	3	1
TOTALS .. ..	—	2	2	2	—	5	4	5	11	9	8	12	15	15	30

Table showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis

**PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS**

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.						Total
		Under 3 months, but exceeding 28 days			3-6 months		6-12 months	
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Class T.B. minus	Quiescent ..	1	7	—	7	8	4	41
	Not Quiescent ..	7	11	2	6	4	3	70
	Died in Institution	2	2	1	1	—	—	48
Class T.B. plus Group 1	Quiescent ..	1	1	—	6	1	—	11
	Not quiescent ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
	Died in Institution	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Class T.B. plus Group 2	Quiescent ..	1	—	—	4	—	1	1
	Not quiescent ..	2	2	—	7	2	—	10
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Class T.B. plus Group 3	Quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not quiescent ..	5	2	1	4	4	—	12
	Died in Institution	5	5	—	1	1	1	15
	TOTALS (pulmonary)	26	30	4	37	21	9	100

**NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS**

Bones & Joints	Quiescent ..	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	7	2	1	10	3	4	17
	Not quiescent ..	2	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	4	2	4	10
	Died in Institution	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Abdominal	Quiescent ..	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	1	4	—	1	1	2	4	8
	Not quiescent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Died in Institution	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Organs	Quiescent ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Not quiescent ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peripheral Glands	Quiescent ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
	Not quiescent ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
	Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS (non-pulmonary)	4	5	8	2	—	4	5	2	6	7	5	4	18	12	32

\* In 2 cases the sputum was examined once. In 1 case the sputum was examined 5 times. In 4 cases sputum was not available.

## Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Table showing in summary form the condition at the end of 1934 of all Patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification at that time.

## **Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis**

ble showing in summary form the condition at the end of 1934 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

No material change has been made during the year in the arrangements for the treatment of patients suffering from venereal diseases. Clinics have been established by the County Council at Cleethorpes, Gainsborough and Scunthorpe. County patients also attend at the clinics of the Lincoln and Grimsby Corporations. Treatment is also provided at the Ante-natal Centres for a number of women and children who are unable to get to the clinics referred to above.

The tabular statement below shows the days and times the clinics are held.

Name and Situation of Clinic.	Days Held.	Hour.
Barton-on-Humber .. ..	Tuesday (fortnightly) (for women)	2.30 p.m.
Cleethorpes, St. Hugh's Avenue	Thursday (for women only)	10.30 a.m.
Gainsborough, 141 Bridge Street	Monday (women)	10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Grimsby, 38 Queen Street ..	Wednesday (men)	6 p.m.
	Monday	Males 4.30—6.30 p.m. Females 2—3.30 p.m.
	Tuesday	,, 4.30—6.30 p.m.
	Wednesday	Males 4.30—6.30 p.m. Females 2—3.30 p.m.
	*Thursday	Males 1.30—3.30 p.m. Females 10 a.m.— 11.30 a.m.
	Friday	Males 4.30—6.30 p.m.
Lincoln, Beaumont Manor Beaumont Fee .. ..	Monday and Thursday (women)	10.15 a.m. and 9.45 a.m. resp.
	Monday and Thursday (men)	5 p.m.
Lincoln, 34 Newland .. ..	Tuesday (women)	10 a.m.
Scunthorpe, Parkinson Avenue	Tuesday and Friday (men)	5.15 p.m.
	Monday (women)	10 a.m.
	Wednesday (women)	2 p.m.

\* By appointment only.

Particulars relating to the work of the clinics during 1934 are given in the accompanying table. The new cases of Syphilis attending the County Clinics for the first time numbered 23, which is 7 more than in the previous year. The number of new cases of Gonorrhœa was 61, or 8 less than in 1933.

It is regrettable that 23 patients suffering from Syphilis and 24 suffering from Gonorrhœa ceased to attend the clinics before treatment was completed. In this connection Dr. A. S. Plant, of Grimsby, who acts as Consultant to the County Clinics, in his report for 1934 states : "Defaulting by uncured patients is still serious and results in the further spread of venereal disease. All patients have explained to them that the disease is contagious until sufficient treatment has been received, yet many give up treatment long before they have had enough. Unless there is an improvement in the default figures throughout the country as a whole it seems likely that sooner or later some measure of compulsion will have to be adopted with would-be defaulters. These diseases could be completely checked if only every sufferer came under and remained under skilled treatment for a sufficient length of time."

By arrangement with the British Social Hygiene Council a public lecture, followed by the showing of films on venereal diseases, was held in December at Cleethorpes, Gainsborough, and Scunthorpe. The most successful meeting was that at Gainsborough, where the hall was filled to capacity, 850 persons attending. At Cleethorpes the attendance was 175. At Scunthorpe, the largest centre of population in the County, the result was disappointing, only 75 persons attending.

	Barton.				Cleethorpes.				Gainsborough.				Scunthorpe.				At Clinics provided by other Authorities.				
	S.	S.C.	G.	O.	S.	S.C.	G.	O.	S.	S.C.	G.	O.	S.	S.C.	G.	O.	S.	S.C.	G.	O.	
1. Number of persons who on 1st January were under treatment ..	2	—	3	—	11	—	8	11	21	—	17	1	20	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under 4) .. ..	—	—	1	1	4	—	8	33	8	—	9	28	11	—	43	67	35	—	52	90	
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report, known to have received treatment at other centres for the same infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	4	1	15	—	17	44	33	—	30	29	32	—	90	67	35	—	52	90	
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	40	2	—	10	24	—	—	28	57	—	—	—	—	—
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from Syphilis, Soft Chancre and Gonorrhœa .. ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	9	—	4	—	11	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment, but before final tests of cure .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions or to care of private practitioners .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December .. ..	3	—	3	—	11	—	13	4	20	—	9	2	20	—	36	10	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	4	1	15	—	17	44	33	—	30	29	32	—	90	67	—	—	—	—	—
10. Number of cases of Syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Out-patients attendances :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) For individual attention by the Medical Officer .. ..	47	—	23	1	267	—	228	61	422	—	497	79	448	—	1718	346	—	2945	—	—	—
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g. irrigation, dressings ..	—	—	70	—	—	—	282	13	—	—	1763	103	—	—	2341	164	—	—	—	—	—
12. Number of doses of arseno-benzene compounds and other preparations given :— ..	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) arseno-benzene compounds ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) bismuth .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Specimens from persons attending sent to approved laboratory :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Spirochaetes .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Gonococci .. ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	377	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Wassermann reaction ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Others .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

S.—Syphilis.  
S.C.—Soft Chancre.G.—Gonorrhœa.  
O.—Conditions other than venereal.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

## MILK SUPPLY.

The number of registered milk producers in the County is 3,495 and the number of milch cows approximately 17,400.

While within recent years there has been a much greater interest taken throughout the area in the question of clean milk production, the fact still remains that much of the milk produced is of a poor quality from the point of view of cleanliness. The standard reached varies widely in the different county districts, and depends largely on the extent to which the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order are enforced by the local district councils.

The Milk Marketing Board's Scheme for Accredited Producers, and to some extent also their scheme for the supply of milk to schools, will increase very considerably the quality of milk produced up to "Grade A" standard. The aim of the Milk Marketing Board to improve the quality of milk will be more widely and more quickly attained if their schemes are backed up by a more energetic enforcement of the Milk and Dairies Order.

Contrary to the view sometimes expressed the production of clean milk is not an expensive process involving the provision of elaborate premises or apparatus. It has been demonstrated frequently that if the methods adopted to ensure cleanliness are correct, milk of a high quality can be produced, even though the premises are far from ideal and the equipment largely improvised.

There are in this County a number of small producers milking from six to twelve cows usually in poor premises and with no special equipment other than a sterilizer improvised from an ordinary farm copper, who are producing milk up to "Grade A" standard.

## MILK MARKETING BOARD'S SCHEME.

In connection with the Board's Scheme to establish a roll of accredited producers, which comes into operation on 1st May, 1935, the County Council proposes that the necessary "Grade A" Licences be issued by the County Council and not by the District Councils as hitherto.

The Council has also decided that the veterinary services should be performed by the part-time Veterinary Surgeons at present employed in connection with the Diseases of Animals Acts and the Milk and Dairies Order.

An applicant for a "Grade A" Licence will be required to bear the cost of the preliminary veterinary inspection and bacteriological examination, but if the licence is granted, the cost of the subsequent quarterly veterinary inspections and any further bacteriological examinations will be borne by the County Council.

#### MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1919, AND THE MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

The Urban and Rural District Councils are responsible for the County for the administration of the Milk and Dairies Order with the exception of that part relating to the inspection of dairy cattle, which is administered by the County Council.

The inspections are performed by ten part-time Veterinary Surgeons, who are also employed under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and the Tuberculosis Order. The cattle are examined every six months as a routine.

During 1934 the number of animals examined at the two inspections was 31,872. Of those examined 666 were found to be suffering from tuberculosis and were slaughtered; they included 196 cows in milk, 395 other cows, and 75 other bovines. There were also found 29 cases of acute mastitis, 16 of infection of the udder likely to convey disease, 5 of septic uterus, and one of a cow in a comatose condition.

The bacteriological examinations of samples of milk for the detection of tubercle bacilli are now performed at Nottingham University Laboratory. Sixty eight samples were examined during the year as against sixteen in 1933. Tubercle bacilli were present in two of the samples. The animal concerned in each case was traced and slaughtered.

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

There are seven producers in the County licensed to produce graded milk. One is licensed by the Minister of Health to produce "Grade A" Certified Milk, while 6 produce "Grade A" milk under license from the District Councils.

### PROVISION OF MILK FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The Milk Marketing Board's scheme which came into operation on 1st October, 1934, and under which milk will be available in schools at a cost of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per third of a pint, will enable many more children to benefit by a daily ration of fresh milk. The Scheme, although only in operation during the last quarter of the year, has already resulted in a very considerable increase in the number of children receiving a daily supply of milk in schools. Returns received from head teachers show that at the end of the year a scheme for the supply of fresh milk was in operation at 97 schools and that the number of children being provided with milk daily was 9,639, as compared with 1,939 at the end of 1933. Free milk was being supplied to 136 children at the end of the year.

### FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

This Act is administered by the County Council through the Police in all the districts of the administrative County.

The number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst in 1934 totalled 915, or 111 more than in the previous year, as follows : 11 samples of bread, 27 of butter, 20 of cheese, 15 of cocoa, 10 of confectionery, 18 of cream, 14 of flour, 8 of self-raising flour, 11 of jam, 33 of lard, 32 of margarine, 458 of milk, 4 of mustard, 12 of tea, 4 of port wine, 10 of beer, 10 of spirits, 34 of drugs, 8 of coffee, 13 of sugar, 6 of vinegar, 4 of tinned cream, and 153 of other articles.

Seventy samples of milk were below legal limit, 2 samples of butter were found to contain excess water, 1 sample of pepper was found to contain 57·5% common salt, 1 sample of malt vinegar was found to be 100% dilute coloured acetic acid, 1 sample of mustard was found to contain 12% wheat flour, 1 sample of sago was found to be 100% tapioca, 1 sample of pearl barley was found to contain 0·15% excess talc.



**FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACT, 1928**

Table showing the action taken during the year ending 31st December, 1934, in regard to each sample adversely reported on by the Public Analyst and showing what legal proceedings have been instituted and the result of proceedings, etc.

Report of Analyst for quarter ended.	No. of Sample referred to in Analyst's Report.	Description of Sample.	Nature of Adverse Report.	Result of legal proceedings.		Fine.	Remarks.
				Convicted	Case dismissed on payment of 4/- costs		
31st March, 1934	A. 126 S. 1592 G. 918	Milk " " " " " " " "	11% extraneous water 2% fat deficient 26% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed on payment of 4/- costs	£2	Vendor warned
"	G.G. 134 W. 120 G.G. 145 S. 1623 S. 1624	" " " " " "	4% extraneous water 13% fat deficient 3% fat deficient 11% fat deficient 8% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	—
30th June, 1934	A. 4 " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " "	5% extraneous water and 12% fat deficient 2% fat deficient 9% fat deficient 17% fat deficient 15% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	5/-	Vendor warned
"	A. 10 A. 11 A. 18 A. 23 G. 959 A. 24 G. 963 G. 969	" " " " " " " "	1.7% excess water 4% fat deficient 41% fat deficient 4% extraneous water and 13% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed on payment of 4/- costs	£2	Vendor warned
"	G. 970 G. 973 G. 976 G.G. 30 G.G. 43 G.G. 42 G.G. 33 G.G. 34	" " " " " " " "	6% fat deficient 7% fat deficient 5% fat deficient 6% fat deficient 6% fat deficient 12% fat deficient 6% fat deficient 3% extraneous water and 14.1% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	Vendor warned
"	W. 12 W. 14 W. 20 A. 27 A. 28 A. 29 A. 37 A. 41 A. 42 S. 1673	" " " " " " " "	4% fat deficient 15% fat deficient 57.5% common salt 13% fat deficient 12% fat deficient 8% fat deficient 4% fat deficient 21% fat deficient 9% fat deficient 2% fat deficient 5% fat deficient 1% fat deficient 4% fat deficient 16% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	4/6	Vendor warned
"	A. 53 W. 43 G.G. 67 S. 1650 W. 58 W. 56 W. 55 W. 45 S. 1688 S. 1694 G. 1006 A. 79 A. 68 A. 85 A. 86 A. 82 G. 1032 W. 98 G.G. 100 G. 1046 G. 1060 S. 1720	" " " " " " " "	9% fat deficient 18% fat deficient 6% fat deficient 6% fat deficient 12% fat deficient 24% fat deficient 2.5% extraneous water 7% fat deficient 4% fat deficient 18% fat deficient 3% fat deficient 25% fat deficient 5% fat deficient 25% fat deficient 4% fat deficient .5% excess water 7% fat deficient 31% fat deficient 7% fat deficient 6% fat deficient 3% fat deficient 25% extraneous water	Convicted	Case dismissed	£2 10s.	No action
30th Sept., 1934	"	"	2.5% extraneous water	Convicted	Case dismissed	10/-	Vendor warned
"	"	"	7% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	Vendor warned
"	"	"	4% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£5 and 10/-	Costs
"	"	"	18% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	No action
"	"	"	6% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	Proceedings withdrawn
"	"	"	12% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	No action
"	"	"	24% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	Vendor warned
"	"	"	2.5% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	Vendor warned
"	"	"	18% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	No action
"	"	"	3% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	Vendor warned
"	"	"	25% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	No action
"	"	"	5% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	Vendor warned
"	"	"	31% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	No action
"	"	"	7% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	Vendor warned
"	"	"	6% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	No action
"	"	"	3% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	Vendor warned
"	"	"	25% fat deficient	Convicted	Case dismissed	£1	No action
31st Dec., 1934	G.G. 114 (G.G. 123 W. 114 W. 110 A. 99 G. 1079 G. 1070 G.G. 144 (G.G. 126 W. 125 G. 1093 G. 1094 W. 147 W. 163 A. 138 A. 148	" " " " " " " "	2.5% extraneous water 100% tapioca 100% extraneous water 21% excess talc .15% fat deficient 11% fat deficient 5% fat deficient 5% fat deficient 14.5% extraneous water 3.5% extraneous water 14% fat deficient 4% fat deficient 3% fat deficient 12% wheat flour 2.5% fat deficient and 7% extraneous water 100% dilute cultured acetic acid	Convicted	Convicted	£1	Vendor warned





